

The Avalanche

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY

GRAYLING, MICHIGAN,
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Editor and Proprietor.

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YEAR'S METAL YIELD

FIGURES ON PRODUCTION OF GOLD AND SILVER.

Total Falls Short of That of Previous Year, Though Gold Is Almost Up to It—Total Value of the Production for 1901 Is \$111,705,100.

George E. Roberts, director of the mine, has issued his final estimate of the production of gold and silver in the United States during the calendar year 1901. Mr. Roberts' statement shows that during the year the United States produced 3,505,500 ounces of gold, valued at \$78,000,000, a decrease of \$504,300, or 0.650 per cent, as compared with the yield of 1900.

Ten of the nineteen States and territories yielding gold showed an increased production, California leading with \$1,075,200, an increase of \$100,000, the normal development of the mining industry.

Nevada showed the material gain of \$957,000, which came largely from the newly discovered camp of Tonopah, in Nye County, although nearly every county in the State increased its production. South Dakota also made a gain of \$301,900; Idaho, \$144,000; and Oregon, \$123,400.

Alaska Shows a Decrease.

The greatest decrease, amounting to \$1,285,300, was in Alaska. This was due to the lateness of the season, which delayed the opening of the placers, and to litigation, which interfered with the development of the industry. Colorado diminished \$1,100,000, a fact explained by the decline in the grade of ore extracted, the tonnage having increased.

The silver yield for 1901 amounted to 55,214,000 ounces, of the commercial value of \$33,128,400, which was 2,433,000 ounces, or 5 per cent, less than it was in 1900. The greatest gain—1,493,000 ounces—was in Utah, almost all of which came from the Park City district.

Total Value Is Less.

The total value of the precious metals produced by the United States in 1901, amounted to \$111,705,100, which was \$1,904,100, or 2 per cent, less than the yield for 1900. The following statement shows the approximate distribution by producing States and territories of the product of gold and silver in the United States for the calendar year 1901:

	Gold value.	Silver, commercial value.
Alabama	3,100	60
Alaska	6,883,700	28,740
Arizona	1,620	400
California	10,591,400	555,800
Colorado	2,482,500	1,062,800
Georgia	1,800	300
Idaho	1,493,000	3,325,740
Illinois	30,900	48,000
Indiana	4,745,000	1,578,000
Iowa	2,063,800	1,087,500
Kansas	1,818,100	338,600
Michigan	1,439,000	96,000
Minnesota	6,470,000	40,200
Montana	1,500	283,400
Nebraska	3,690,250	6,464,400
Nevada	9,500,000	206,640
New Mexico	1,200	12,840
North Carolina	500	100
South Carolina	500	100
South Dakota	301,900	100
Texas	1,200	100
Utah	1,493,000	3,325,740
Virginia	500	100
Washington	1,200	100
Wyoming	1,200	100
Totals	\$78,000,000	\$33,128,400

NEW DASH FOR POLE.

Mr. Ziegler Has Another Party in the Arctic Circle.

The north pole is yet to be made to give up its secrets by an expedition of which William Ziegler is the leader. He is now in Franz Josef Land, but the leader of that expedition is not Evelyn B. Baldwin. Mr. Ziegler in New York stated that, while Baldwin had not been supplanted, he had left behind him in the arctic region on the Frithof expedition which has received instructions to proceed without the former leader.

This expedition sailed on July 1 for Camp Ziegler, Alger Island, Franz Josef Land, with William S. Champ, Mr. Ziegler's former secretary and confidential adviser, on board. Mr. Champ has instructions to leave the expedition at Camp Ziegler and take the Frithof back to Tromsø. Mr. Ziegler gave the following statement of the situation:

"The truth of the matter is that Baldwin is only one string to my bow. I always try to have two. On the Frithof with Champ I sent a fully equipped party, entirely independent of Baldwin. I gave them explicit instructions. If they didn't find Baldwin, they were to go forward on their own hook. They are under a competent leader, in whom I have confidence."

Baldwin is still lying in Norway, and if I am correctly informed, it is too late in the season for him to reach Franz Josef land. He is now planning to go back next summer and make his trial in the spring of 1904. If everything has gone well with the Frithof party they are now in Franz Josef Land. They will pass the winter there, after establishing themselves as far north as they can get. They will not wait for Baldwin, but will make their own way, and under the man I have chosen to lead them. If they reach the pole, well and good. The man who gets there first is the man who will get the glory."

HAS NO BIDS FOR FRANCHISES.

Cleveland, Ohio, Fears Three-Cent Fare Will Not Be Realized Soon.

Mayor Johnson of Cleveland was on hand Monday noon to open the bids for franchises for eleven new 3-cent fare street railway routes, but, as there were no bidders, nothing was done. At the special session of the State Legislature makes the payment of a considerable percentage of gross receipts a prerequisite to all traction franchises 3-cent fares will be practically dead to this generation because the percentage stipulation would leave no margin for investors. Nothing can be done in the matter for three months now, because the franchises which were to have been bid upon at this time are dead, and it will take ninety days to get fresh Council legislation enacted.

Arthur Cronwell, a young farm hand aged 21 years, committed suicide at the home of his former employer, Thomas Marr, living nine miles southwest of Warrensburg, Mo., because he was out of work.

Victor Bell, a Kansas City capitalist, was stricken with apoplexy at a sanatorium in Alma, Mich., where he had gone for treatment.

Mer. Guili, at present in the office of Cardinal Rampolla, the papal secretary of state, has been appointed apostolic delegate at Manila.

Crawford Co. Directory

JUSTICE AND RIGHT.
PUBLISHED AND PROPRIETOR.
VOLUME XXIV.
GRAYLING, MICHIGAN, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1902.
NUMBER 36.

SHAM BATTLE OFF MASSACHUSETTS COAST.



THE ATTACKER. REAR ADMIRAL J. E. PILLSBURY, COMMANDER WHITE SQUADRON. THE DEFENDER. REAR ADMIRAL I. J. HIGGINSON, COMMANDER BLUE SQUADRON. OFFICERS IN COMMAND OF THE RIVAL FLEETS.

ENEMY'S SHIPS TAKEN. PENNSYLVANIA COAL STRIKE.

Mimic Naval War Ends with Surrender of Pillsbury's Squadron.

The mimic naval war on the New England coast ended Sunday morning with the capture of Pillsbury's white squadron off Magnolia, Mass., by Rear Admiral Higginson's fleet. Pillsbury was attempting to steal into Salem harbor when his vessels were sighted by Daniel H. Staehle, the signal boy of the flagship Kearsarge, and soon the defending battleships were racing to intercept the "enemy." The attacking ships were cornered and Pillsbury was forced to surrender.

It was daybreak when the signal boy saw Pillsbury's ships fleetening the direction of Salem. The Kearsarge, with its consort, the Alabama and the Massachusetts, lying near by, was anchored close in to Thatcher's Island and less than three miles off Rockport.

Pillsbury was heading in northeast and was about fifteen miles to the southward of the Kearsarge. Staehle knew the enemy's ships and gave the alarm immediately. In ten minutes the Kearsarge, the Alabama and the Massachusetts set out to meet the intruder. The Kearsarge was the first to engage the enemy, and the big flagship got up a fifteen-knot speed within a few seconds after it was started. Close behind came the Alabama and Massachusetts.

Commander Pillsbury saw the game was up and stopped his engines to wait for his opponents to draw near. It was 4:20 o'clock when the white squadron was sighted. An 8:50 o'clock the crews of the blue vessels commenced quarters. At 8:55 Rear Admiral Higginson called on Pillsbury to surrender. Five minutes later the commander of the squadron gracefully complied, sending up a flag signal to that effect.

Then the blue squadron hove to and Commander Pillsbury came aboard the Kearsarge, where he and Rear Admiral Higginson said pleasant things to each other. When this was over the Kearsarge, the Alabama and the Massachusetts went back to Rockport to await the reassembling of the entire fleet, dispatch boats being sent out in the meantime to gather in the guard and picket vessels strung out along the coast between Portland and Cape Cod.

TO FRAME OHIO LAWS.

Special Session of the Legislature Is Called to Order.

The Ohio Legislature convened at 3 p. m. Monday in extraordinary session at Columbus, to enact laws for the government of municipalities and to restore lost jurisdiction to the Supreme Court, these matters having been clouded by the action of that court early in the summer.

Each branch of the General Assembly was called to order promptly, and after roll call the Governor's message, accompanied by a municipal code bill prepared under the direction of the chief executive, was received. Following this resolutions were offered on the death of William Bell, Jr., former Secretary of State and at the time of his death a member of the House. Adjournment was then taken. In his message Gov. Nash first called attention to the act passed last May depriving the Supreme Court of nearly all the Appellate jurisdiction formerly possessed by the court. The repeal of the act is recommended.

Continuing, the message says: "During the last days of June the Supreme Court of the State handed down several decisions, which practically deprive our municipal governments of all government. It is apparent that this creates an extraordinary situation, which needs a remedy at the earliest possible moment. Constitutional government must be restored to our cities and villages. The labor demanded of us is not so much a work of construction as of readjustment."

"The question now is not what we think would be a model municipal government, but what we can get considering the constitutional limitations and all the circumstances. The task must be approached with a spirit of 'give and take,' and with a determination to accomplish something which will bring order out of chaos. It is time enough to attempt to have our favorite ideas in regard to municipalities incorporated into law after the fact has been decided by the General Assembly has ample time at its regular session to discuss and consider them."

Owing to the inability of American mills to deliver promptly on account of an excess of orders, an order for 30,000 tons of steel rails has recently been given to a German concern. The rails are to be delivered on the Pacific coast.

Charles Campbell, a rural mail carrier between Billings and Bliss, O. T., was instantly killed by lightning when returning from a daily trip.

J. H. McMahon, the originator of the Independent telephone system in Kansas, died at Alma of creeping paralysis. He was 42 years old.

WEEKLY SUMMARY OF CROPS.

Weather Conditions East of the Rockies Not Favorable as a Whole.

The Agricultural Department's weekly summary of crop conditions says that as a whole the weather conditions east of the Rocky Mountains have not been favorable, being too cool in the northern districts eastward of the Missouri valley, with too much moisture in portions of the central valleys, while excessive heat in the Southern States, with drought of greater or less severity generally throughout the cotton belt. Although cool, the conditions were fairly favorable for maturing crops in the Ohio valley and over the southern portion of the middle Atlantic States, as well as on the Pacific coast. In fact the weather was generally favorable for the cotton belt, where the abnormal cool weather of the last two weeks has greatly retarded its maturity. Over the southern portion of the cotton belt an excellent crop of early corn is now practically assured. In portions of Iowa and central Illinois corn has badly lodged as a result of local storms.

Spring wheat harvest is unfinished in the northern portion of the Red River valley, where it has been interrupted by frequent showers, which have also seriously interfered with stacking and thrashing. Sprouting and rotting in stack and shock are reported from Iowa, and in southern Minnesota thrashed wheat is damp and discolored. Harvest is about three-fourths finished in Oregon and will be completed in Washington during the present week, with yields about the average, though less than expected in Washington.

A decided deterioration in the condition of cotton is reported generally throughout the central and western portions of the cotton belt, as well as over a large part of the eastern districts. The most favorable reports are from the Carolinas. In North Carolina the cotton crop continues very promising, although the prevalence of rust is widespread. On stiff soils in South Carolina new growth is blooming and fruiting, but on sandy soils rust, shedding and premature opening are prevalent. Throughout the central and western districts, this condition of northern Mississippi and portions of Oklahoma and Indian territory, where the crop is doing well, the reports indicate a decided decline in its condition, rust, shedding and premature opening being general. In Texas the deterioration has been pronounced, and under the most favorable future weather conditions a serious excess of the average is impossible.

The week has been very favorable for cutting and curing tobacco and the crop has generally improved, although it will be short in Kentucky and portions of Tennessee, Virginia and Maryland. A right crop of apples in New York is right crop and slightly improved prospects are reported from Ohio and northern Illinois. A good crop is indicated in Kansas, Michigan and New England and a fair crop of some varieties in Iowa and portions of Missouri. In many important apple States, however, a light crop is promised.

It has been too dry for favorable progress with plowing for fall seeding in portions of the middle Atlantic States, the lake region and Oklahoma; elsewhere the reports indicate that this work has made favorable advancement.

WEDS ROOSEVELT'S COUSIN.

Grant's Granddaughter Married to a Relative of the President.

The marriage of the twice previously married Virginia Sartoris, only daughter of Mrs. Nellie Grant Sartoris, to Frederick Roosevelt Sevel, a cousin of President Roosevelt, took place at Cobourg, Ont., the other day. She is a granddaughter of President Grant and he is the son of Chevalier and Mrs. Edward Sevel.

Mrs. Sartoris is 23, and has been out socially four months. She was engaged first to Archibald Balfour, cousin of England's premier. They were to have been married July 11, 1901, but on June 22 the engagement was broken.

Next she was reported engaged to Timothy Nichols, a wealthy New York club man, but she is said to have broken the engagement. She is tall, graceful, with regular features, dark hair and eyes, and has had numerous admirers.

The marriage of her mother, Nellie Grant, was the crowning event of one of the most brilliant social seasons the national capital has ever seen.

FILIPINOS ACTIVE IN MOUNTAINS.

Natives, According to Mail Advice, Are Causing Much Trouble.

The Manila mail brings intelligence of the activity of the insurgents in the mountainous districts of Tobacco, Malanao and Tawi, in Albay province. The rebel gumbo, or sugar, and the native constabulary is out daily.

At Bantayan, six natives were killed and three Chinese carried off. A sick constable at Malanao was captured and his arms and legs were cut off. The American soldiers report that they are unable to get any aid from the natives, not even guides, being furnished.

In the vicinity of Malolos the chief amusement of the Ladroneños seems to be to annoy the land tax department. In the town of Pulilan the deputy was fired on half a dozen different times. At last accounts a vital spot had not been reached.

Guerrilla, the ex-insurgent, is reported to be doing splendid work for the civil authorities in Samar. When military rule was discontinued a band of Diosdes revisited their rendezvous. They were preparing to move against the civil authorities when Guerrilla sent them word to disband unless they wanted the "groves to feed on their carcasses." They obeyed.

News of Minor Note.

Prince Chen says Roosevelt is "a fine ruler of a fine people."

Santa Fe train No. 1 struck and killed Walter Oldham at Staley, Mo.

The President has appointed John B. Richardson of Kansas, United States consul at Ullua, Honduras.

The old soldiers and settlers of Douglas County, Kan., will hold their annual reunion at Ava Sept. 16 to 19.

The First Missouri district Republicans nominated Lee T. Robinson of Unionville for Congress by acclamation.

The engagement of Reginald Vanderbilt and Miss Cathleen Gebhard Nelson has been announced at Newport, R. I.

The United States government is looking for site for cooling stations in South Africa, South America and Japan.

A charter has been granted to the Oklahoma and Texas Railroad Company to build 100 miles of road between the Red river and the southern border of Comanche County, Oklahoma, to Cement, Caddo County.

STRIKE IS TO GO ON.

MORGAN DECIDES FIGHT MUST BE TO A FINISH.

Declines Flatly to Interfere in the Labor War—Important Conference Is Held to Discuss the Campaign—Operators Confident of Resuming Work.

No new plans for arbitrating the coal strike, no matter by whom they are inspired, will be considered by the operators, and no influence that President Mitchell of the United Mine Workers can bring to bear on them will change their position one iota. Such was the conclusion reached last Tuesday by the presidents of the anthracite coal carrying companies in conference in New York. It was also stated officially that J. Pierpont Morgan will not take any hand in the dispute.

At noon, which was three hours before the conference began, President Baer of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad, who came from Philadelphia early in the day, called at Mr. Morgan's office and had a talk with him. There were present also when the talk was going on Samuel Spencer, president of the Southern Railway; H. McK. Twombly, Mr. Storer's secretary; and George W. Perkins, Mr. Baer's secretary. Mr. Morgan hurried away as soon as he left Mr. Morgan's office. Later Samuel Sloan, chairman of the board of directors of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, called and had a conference with Mr. Morgan.

All this was considered significant, although at Mr. Morgan's office it was stated that the visit had no particular importance.

The meeting of the coal presidents was held in a private room in the Delmonico building, where President Fowler of the New York, Ontario and Western Railroad gave a luncheon to the other presidents. The conference took place during the afternoon, and while it was not large, it was in many respects the most important held by the representatives of the coal roads since the strike began. There were present, besides J. W. Fowler, President Baer, President Underwood of the Erie Railroad and President Truesdale of the Lackawanna Railroad.

The situation at the mining districts was discussed for two hours, during which time reports from the mines were considered. The reports showed that men were applying for work in increasing numbers, but that a break in the strike had not occurred yet. No time, it was stated, was being lost in opening the collieries, but the question as to the reopening of the mines for reopening was considered fully.

Will Recognize No Interference.

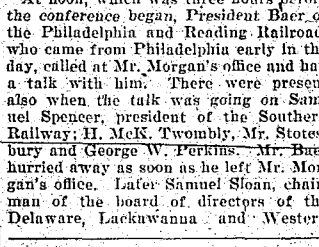
President Baer was seen when the conference was over and made the following statement:

"The operators are a unit in standing by their original position. The situation at the mines is improving daily. A few more men are applying to be taken back every day, but when the work will be actually resumed I will not undertake to say. I will say, however, that no interference by any outside parties, no matter how highly we may esteem the parties themselves, will have any effect. The matter at issue can only be settled between the operators and the miners."

A general statement regarding Mr. Morgan's attitude was made on behalf of the operators to the following effect:

"Mr. Morgan knew the exact situation while he was in Europe just as if he had been here. He was in touch with everything that transpired, and could have interfered in the dispute while he was abroad just as easily as when he returned. His return does not change the situation. There is no reason why he should interfere now any more than at any time during the strike, and he does not mean to interfere."

Before Mr. Baer left town he called at Mr. Morgan's office again and, it was believed, gave him an outline of what took place during the conference of the coal presidents.



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CHICAGO'S TAX SCANDAL.

Startling Exposures in Connection with the Masonic Temple Case.

The farmer is supposed to be an easy victim for swindlers. City men are wont to laugh at the apparent ease with which gold-brick men, padlock experts, and three-card monte manipulators swindle their country cousins. But occasionally things transpire which tend to the conclusion that the city man is no brighter than the farmer. The exposures in connection with the Chicago Masonic Temple tax case have undoubtedly given the rural population many a quiet chuckle.

According to report, many shrewd, though unscrupulous, business men of Chicago listened with bated breath to the plausible but impossible plan by which taxes could be reduced for a consideration to be paid the tax-fixer. Impressed by certain simple demonstrations which the tax fixers gave of their professional ability to "deliver the goods," the business men handed over large sums of good money to the confidence men. In return they got nothing of value—nothing even as substantial as the gold-tinted brass brick which has tempted so many farmers to part with their cash. Many thousands of dollars were taken in by means of this tax swindle, and a Chicago paper asserted that if the list of victims could be published many familiar names would be found.

And the city men are left without the hope of possible revenge. The farmer, if he can but swallow his pride, can arouse the country side and make it warm for the men who have swindled him. The Chicago men in question dare make no complaint for they themselves became parties to a crime when they agreed to have their taxes "fixed."

The first warrant in the tax-fixing scandal arising from the discovery of a forged receipt for \$20,707.17 for the Masonic Temple taxes was issued yesterday. It was sworn out by representatives of the State's Attorney's office, and charges Euke Wheeler with being a fugitive from justice.

Detectives believe Wheeler is not in or near Chicago, and they say that it is probable the fugitive is amply supplied with money and perhaps aided in escaping the officers by powerful interests, as were Connelley and Armstrong in the jury-bribe case of two years ago.

ENGAGED TO BISHOP POTTER.

Rich New York Woman to Wed Eminent Churchman.

Mrs. Alfred Corning Clark, whose engagement to Right Rev. Henry C. Potter, bishop of New York, has been announced, is one of the richest women in New York. She is the widow of the late A. C. Clark, who inherited a controlling interest in the Singer Sewing Machine Company from his father, Edward Clark.

Mrs. Clark, who was Miss Elizabeth Scriven, is known for her philanthropy as well as her wealth. Her husband died in 1890, and since his death she has added to her holdings out of her income. Six years ago when Mr. Clark died, the estate was estimated to be worth \$10,000,000.

INTERESTING NEWS ITEMS.

Fire destroyed the business part of the little town of Reddy, Cal. The loss is estimated at \$75,000.

Gen. Lucas Meyer, who was commander of the Orange Free State forces in the Boer war, died in Holland of heart disease.

Andrew Curtis Ferris of Hackensack, N. J., who is credited with having invented petroleum as an illuminant, is dead at the age of 84.

The Comptroller of the Currency has authorized the Madrid National Bank of Madrid, I. T., to begin business with a capital of \$55,000.

It is said the Italian government has ordered that the Marconi wireless telegraph apparatus be established on all Italian warships.

The Comptroller of the Currency has authorized the Novanta National Bank of Novanta, I. T., to begin business with a capital of \$25,000.

The Linn County Bank and the State Bank at La Crosse, Kan., have been consolidated, and will continue business as the Linn County Bank.

James A. McGonigle of Leavenworth, Kan., was the lowest bidder for the construction of the mine at Denver, Colo., at \$213,432.

Gov. Doak has appointed a woman coal oil inspector in Bates County, Mo. Mrs. Mary J. Wade, to succeed her husband, who is dead.

The Brodie cyanide mill at Cripple Creek, Colo., was totally destroyed by fire. The plant cost \$200,000. The insurance was small.

Captain John Sonten's foundry at Atchison, the largest in Kansas, was damaged by fire to the extent of \$100,000.

Estimates of the corn crop for 1902, based on the government figures, place the amount at 2,589,000,000 bushels. If this crop be finally secured, following a crop of only 1,522,000,000 bushels last year, railroad earnings in the West the coming year are likely to show even larger increases than were shown in the last year.

The American Smelting and Refining Company has closed the Philadelphia smelter at Pueblo, Colo. The reasons given are a shortage of ore and the fact that a new smelter has just been started at Murray, Utah.

GENERAL WILLIAM BOOTH IS COMING TO AMERICA.



Gen. William Booth, the commander of the Salvation Army, has announced his intention of coming to the United States in October to conduct a revival. He intends to sweep the country from ocean to ocean. This will be the general's fourth trip to our shores. He says that he now looks on America as the army's home. The general is 73 years of age.

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CRAWFORD CO. DIRECTORY.

COUNTY OFFICIALS.

Sho. Off. Geo. F. Owen
Clerk James J. Collier
Recorder James H. Collier
Treasurer James H. Collier
Prosecuting Attorney John C. Hanson
Judge of Probate John C. Hanson
C. C. Const. G. C. Palmer
Surveyor A. L. Newman

SUPERVISORS.

South Branch Charles Kellogg
Heaver Creek Frank Love
Maple Forest Win. S. Chalker
Grayling Fred Howell
Frederic James Smith

SOCIETY MEETINGS.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Pastor, Howard Giddie. Preaching at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Class meeting, 10 a. m. Sabbath school, 12 m. Epworth League, 8:30 p. m. Junior League, 8:30 p. m. Tuesday Prayer meeting, 7:30 p. m. Thursday.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Sunday S. at 10 o'clock and Y. P. S. C. E. at 8:30 every Sunday. Prayer meeting every Wednesday evening. Regular church services alternate Sundays, morning and evening. Rev. C. E. Scott, Pastor.

DANISH EV. LUTHERAN CHURCH.—Rev. A. P. W. Bekker, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 10:30 a. m. and 7 p. m., and every Wednesday at 7 p. m. A lecture in school room 12 m.

ST. MARY'S CATHOLIC CHURCH.—Regular services the 2nd Sunday in each month. Rev. Fr. G. Goodhouse.

GRAYLING LODGE, No. 255, F. & A. M.—Meets in regular communication on Thursday evening on or before the full of the moon. Officers: JOHN J. COVINTY, W. M.; J. F. HUM, Secretary.

MARVIN POST, No. 240, G. A. R., meets the second and fourth Saturdays in each month. Officers: DELEVIN SMITH, Post Com.; CHARLES INDERSON, Adjutant.

WOMEN'S RELIEF CORPS, No. 162, meets on the 2nd and 4th Saturdays at 2 o'clock in the afternoon. Mrs. F. Eickhoff, President.

JULIA FOURNIER, Sec.

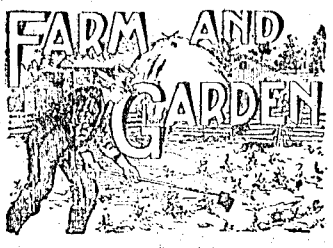
GRAYLING CHAPTER, B. A. M., No. 120.—Meets every third Tuesday in each month. Officers: FRED WARREN, H. P.

A. TAYLOR, Sec.

GRAYLING LODGE, I. O. O. F., No. 127.—Meets every Tuesday evening. Officers: H. P. HANSON, N. G.; M. E. SIKKON, Sec.

BUTLER POST, No. 21, Union Life Guards, meet every first and third Saturday evenings at W. R. C. Hall.—P. D. BORCKES, Captain. Wm. Post, Adjutant.

CRAWFORD TENT



FARM AND GARDEN

Making Butter in Hot Weather.

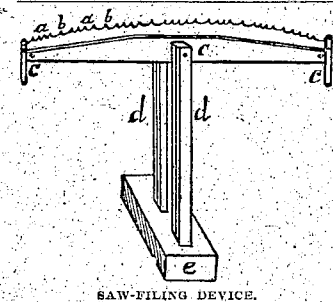
In a recent Home and Farm, Maud Shields, of Arkansas, gives some points on the subject. She says: I say by all means get a separator, then buy milk cans large enough to hold one milking of cream, let it cool, put the lid on the can and hang it in the well. It does not matter whether it is in the water or not, it will keep cool, and will be ready to churn in twenty-four hours. Use a thermometer and churn at about 64 or 67 degrees. Take up the butter, wash thoroughly by pressing with the paddle. Don't drag the paddle through it, as it spoils the grain. Salt it, using pure salt, and mold it as quick as possible. Wrap each pound in a nice clean cloth wrung out of cold water.

Get you an empty butter keg from your grocery man, bore holes near the top just below the lid, take a piece of new rope and make a handle, put nice, clean, new white paper in the bottom, then put in the butter. Put another piece on top just below the lid and hang it in the well. Paper is better than cloth, as the cloth mildews.

When you are ready to go to town, use another keg just like the one in the well, put a clean towel in the bottom, put in the butter, then another clean towel on top. Fasten on the lid, wet some clean sacks in a tub, fold them without wringing on the bottom of your wagon, set the butter keg on them, and strap wet sacks around the keg and on top. As you deliver the butter take the cloths off, take them home, and wash and scald thoroughly. Keep two sets of cloths; while one set is sunning and drying another can be used. We have a separator; we sell a part of the milk sweet, the rest we make butter. We set it and let it clabber; then take an old-fashioned churn-dash, and churn it up and down until it is free from lumps and is smooth. Don't put any water in it! leave it thick; it sells much better. When you are ready to go to town, mix what butter milk you have from the cream with it.

Saw-Filing Device.

Selecting a crosscut saw that will work rapidly and with ease requires considerable experience. A saw having 4 cutting teeth, as shown in cut at a, 1 straight drag tooth, b, with back of saw, c, gauges thinner than edge, will do as much work as any other. It requires less work to keep such a saw in order. Medium thickness is



A SAW-FILING DEVICE.

Best. A thick saw is clumsy and cuts a large groove, while a very thin one requires frequent resetting. One cut shows a filing frame for a crosscut saw. The base, e, is 2 feet long, 1 foot wide and 6 inches high. It should be fastened to the floor. The pieces, d, e, are 2x3 inches and are mortised in the base. The piece, c, is 1x6 inches, cut there are three 1/2-inch bolts at c, e, c, on which saw rests and is tightened when put in the frame. The entire height is 45 inches.—W. A. Sharp, in Farm and Home.

Feed for Laying Hens.

There is probably no food better calculated to promote laying in fowls than cowpeas. Peas or beans of any sort are good, but large ones must be ground, or fowls will rarely eat them. Of cowpeas the smallest variety should be chosen, as fowls unused to such grain must be accustomed to it gradually. But once get them to eat peas and the victory is won. They are a perfect substitute for insects, meat scrap, blood-meal and other animal preparations that are often so combined with cheap substances that the hens are a long time learning that when they are fed "Lobsmith's concentrated egg food" they ought to lay fluently, instead of almost imperceptibly. Pea vines with peas on them cut as soon as the peas are full grown and while yet green, thrown into the chicken yard, will give them exercise and the very sort of food their nature craves. They will eat the peas, the leaves, and as much of the stems as they can break up small enough to swallow.

After Harvest.

After the wheat is harvested the young clover grows rapidly, as its supply of plant food is increased by reason of the riddance of its wheat competitor, but many farmers allow weeds to grow, mowing them down before they produce seed. Such a plan is better, than to leave the weeds to mature, but the proper course to pursue is to mow the weeds when they are young and before they have deprived the clover plants of food. By mowing them two or three times during the summer many of them will be destroyed.

A Good Thing to Do.

There is no branch of farm operations that can be permanently and profitably improved more easily and at less cost than the poultry yards. A dollar or two invested in eggs of good breeds of fowls will bring back many times the investment within a year or two. If you want to improve your poultry, you can do it quickly, cheaply and with little risk.

Breeders have learned that it pays to send out eggs except from good stock. A sitting of two is all that is needed for a good start. A very few dollars spent for good eggs means a

MUST RULE MONSTERS

The man who lives simply, and justly, and honorably, whether rich or poor, is a good citizen.

Roosevelt Says the Nation Should Be Supreme.

In the long run the only kind of help that really avails is the help which teaches a man to help himself.

CONTROL IS NEEDED.

Almost all of our great Presidents have been brought up in the country, and most of them worked hard on the farms.

The country districts are those in which we are shrewd to find the old American spirit.

Our duty will force us to see that more power is conferred on the national government.

I believe that the nation must assume power of (trust) control by legislation, and if it becomes evident that the Constitution will not permit needed legislation, then by constitutional amendment.

There is clearly a need of supervision

Doublets, on the average, the most useful man to his fellow citizens is apt to be the one who has been given the psalmist's prayer for neither poverty nor riches, but the great capital of industry, the man of wealth, who alone in combination with his fellows, gives through his great business enterprises, a factor without which this country could not possibly maintain its present industrial position in the world.

There is a danger, however, from the pulling up of wealth through business enterprises. Probably the most serious harm of this is the danger of the modern means, is when we harm ourselves by the dark and evil vices of envy and greed, which lead us into our own ruin.

Control of the Trusts.

Sift through the other harm of a more evident kind, such as the use of force, clear duty to try to eradicate it, if possible, and, in any event, to minimize it. The corporation, however, those great corporations containing some tendency to monopoly, which we have grown to speak of as local trusts, are a different matter.

The State and the Nation not only have the right to control them but it is duty-bound to do so. There is a clear need of supervision—on the part of the representatives of the public wherever, as in our country, the power of the great corporations becomes very strong both for beneficent work and for work that is not.

There is no need for such supervision. A sufficient warrant for it is to be found in the fact that the corporation, as a result of the present system, or, rather lack of system.

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THE SUNDAY SCHOOL

LESSON FOR SEPTEMBER 7.

DEUTERONOMY 18:10-19. Memory verses, 17-19.

Golden Text.—"This is of a truth that prophet that should come into the world."—John 6:14.

Two radically distinct views are held concerning the history of prophecy. The prevailing view is that the book is the verbatim report of addresses actually delivered by Moses to the people of Israel shortly before his death, preparatory to their entrance into Canaan; written of the latter with the possible exception of the last chapter, either by Moses or by an amanuensis, and so preserved for future ages. The summary of laws and principles which it contains is viewed, as the Greek name suggests, as a rehearsal or repetition of the laws previously given. Taking the book as it stands, without appeal to the many questions by which scholars are accustomed to examine into the age of a document, this view is the only one that can be held; it is in harmony with the statements of the book itself and with Jewish tradition.

The other view, so widely held now by writers of no negligible reputation, is that the book is a Sunday school exposition in its present form is not a work of the Mosaic age, but of the seventh century B. C., written by a devout prophet or prophets either in the reign of Manasseh or during the reign of Josiah, or both. This view assumes that a part of the book of Deuteronomy was the manuscript found by Hilkiah the high priest in a storechamber of the temple when repairs were being made, and which led to the discovery of the book mentioned by the king (see 2 Kings 22:8-23:24). The reasons given for this theory are too numerous to be stated here. Some of them are linguistic. The most striking argument is the remarkable evidence of the reforms which Josiah effected in the temple, as the book found in the temple with the prohibitions in the book of Deuteronomy, taken together with the fact that some of these prohibitions, such as those against worship at local sanctuaries, seem unknown or wholly neglected during the early history of the people as shown in the book of Judges, which according to this theory was written shortly after Deuteronomy and largely influenced by it, are also used to support this critical view.

Was It a "Forgery"?

The question that immediately arises, when this alternative theory is presented, is—how can a prophet in the seventh century be cast in the form of speeches by Moses without being a base forgery. The answer of the critics is not as yet wholly satisfactory to the average mind. The gist of their reply is that in ancient times it was thought in no way dishonorable to suppose that a prophet or a man of famous name of some national hero or writer of renown, quoting the case of some apocryphal books and of such like books as the Canticles, Psalms, Proverbs and Ecclesiastes, which they hold to have originated long after the age of David and Solomon. In their opinion an obscure prophet claiming to have known a time as Manasseh's reign, would have been fully justified, if, according to the custom of the time, he gave to his reform pamphlet the name and authority of Moses, knowing that thereby its principles, which he believed to be thoroughly Mosaic, would be brought to popular attention. 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The Avalanche

J. PALMER, EDITOR & PROPRIETOR
THURSDAY, SEP. 4, 1902.

Entered in the Post Office at Grayling Mich., as second-class matter.

POLITICAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

Republican Ticket.

STATE TICKET.

For Governor—Aaron T. Bliss, of Saginaw.
For Lieutenant Governor—Alexander Maitland, of Marquette.
For Secretary of State—Fred M. Warner, of Farmington.
For State Treasurer—Daniel McCoy, of Grand Rapids.
For Auditor General—Perry F. Powers, of Cadillac.
For Attorney General—Charles A. Blair, of Jackson.
For Commissioner of State Land Office—Edwin A. Wilkey, of Paw Paw.
For Superintendent of Public Instruction—Delos A. Hall, of Albion.
For Members State Board of Education—Patrick H. Keely, Detroit; L. L. Wright, Ironwood.
For Congress 10th Dist.—George A. Lund, of Iosco.
For State Senator, 23rd Dist.—Alfred J. Doherty, of Clare.

Republican Representative Convention.

The Presque Isle District Representative Convention will be held in the Court House, in the village of Gaylord, on Friday, the 5th day of October, 1902, at 2 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of nominating a Republican candidate for Representative from said district, and to transact such other business as may properly come before it.

The several counties in the district will be entitled to delegates as follows:

Crawford,	2	Montmorency,	2
Presque Isle,	4	Oscoda,	2
Otsego,	3	Total,	13

Gaylord, Mich., Aug. 10, '02.
FRANK BUELL,
W. L. TOWNSEND, CH. LEG. COM.
Secretary.

The Chicago Inter Ocean in an editorial on the position of Geo. R. A. Alger on the question of the possibility of his becoming a candidate for U. S. senator from Michigan to succeed the late McMillan says: "He is right on the money question, on the tariff question, and on the expansion question. Hence his letter, saying that while he will not seek the appointment or election to the vacancy caused by the death of Senator McMillan, he will not refuse either, must give Republicans the country over new interest in the campaign of 1902."

Col. Geo. A. Loud, of AuSable, the Republican nominee for Congress in the Tenth district, created a most favorable and lasting impression upon the people in general in this community, when he appeared before no less than three thousand representative citizens in a neat, well worded and well delivered address, at the fourth annual picnic of the Alpena County Farmers' Association. When the Colonel made his appearance upon the platform, he was accorded a hearty compliment in the form of a hearty burst of applause. All the more complimentary to Mr. Loud is this hearty reception when it is considered that he was thus greeted not by a gathering of adherents to the political doctrines which he advocates and under which he was placed in nomination for the high office of congressman, but by a gathering of people who irrespective of party creeds or affiliations, gathered together in social intercourse, a gathering which represented almost every walk of life, and in whose midst were the adherents to many political organizations—Alpena News.

By pleading guilty to a charge of conspiracy and accepting heavy sentences the members of the Henderson-Ames Company of Kalamazoo confessed to having been parties to one of the most contemptible crimes in the history of Michigan. Their fines, aggregating \$7,200, will take all the velvet from their crooked transaction, but the financial part is the last and least to be considered. The members of the company, Hunter, Woodworth, Kauler, and Hicker staff, were presumably reputable business men. Their business and social standing was high; it was assumed they were honorable men. And yet the entered into—even if they were not the instigators—a conspiracy to rob the state in a method that was both despicable. They were worse than common thieves, because their standing and financial means should have placed them above temptation. They richly deserved a prison sentence, but in con-

sideration of their plea of guilt, the disposition will not be to criticize Judge West, especially as he fixed the sentence at the maximum allowed by law for three of the offenders, and allowed 10 per cent off for the fourth in return for services rendered in bringing others to justice—Grand Rapids Herald.

Republicans in Washington are greatly elated over the reception which is being accorded the President in the New England towns and over the vigorous and fearless manner in which he has stated his position in regard to the trusts. They say that he has so clearly and ably set forth the proposition and the determination of himself and his party to meet the problem and remedy it, that he has left no ground for the Democrats to stand on. His proposition, "I am not advocating anything; revolution, I am advocating action to prevent anything revolutionary," is regarded as a terse and able statement of his position and that of his party, and one that will appeal to the common sense of every sound business man and thinker in the country. It will contrast strongly with the remedies offered by the Democrats, free trade, destruction of trusts, etc. Some leading jurists have already pronounced themselves in favor of the President's proposition that trusts be under the control of the federal government. It is suggested that such a change in national jurisprudence would be promptly followed by the establishment of the department of commerce, which was advocated by the President a year ago, and that the new department would maintain relations with the Commerce Commission and the railroads. To the corporation or Trust doing a legitimate business the proposed law could do no injury and on the other hand it would enable the prompt control of any that attempted to use its power to the detriment of the people.

Great Luck of an Editor.

For two years all efforts to cure Eczema in the palms of my hands failed," writes Editor H. N. Lester, of Syracuse, Kansas, "then I was entirely cured by Bucklen's Arnica Salve." It's the world's best for Eruptions, Sores and all skin diseases. Only 25 c. at L. Fournier's.

We clip the following special dispatch from Hillman, to the Detroit Journal:

"Lewis Glanque has just received a couple of car loads of western horses at his ranch near Atlanta, and will give the pine barrens a thorough test as to their qualifications for stock raising. He will not afford them any shelter the coming winter, but will allow them to roam the plains, gather their own fodder and shelter themselves." If they winter all right he will add 200 more to his stock next spring. He has erected a fine dwelling, purchasing several thousand acres of wild land, and intends going into horse raising on an extensive scale."

Democratic prophets are not quite so exuberant over the outlook of the congressional canvass as they were before the election in Oregon a few weeks ago. The increased majority which the two Republican candidates for Congress got in the election received in that State, shows that the chances for a Republican victory in November are extremely favorable. The issues which will be put in the canvass throughout the country, were at the front in the campaign for Congress in Oregon, and there the Republicans made a gain even the high total of 1900.

All the indications point to a big triumph for the Republicans in this year's voting. The Democratic leaders are beginning to concede defeat for their side already.—Gazette, Trenton, N. J.

A Beautiful Souvenir Free.

All merchants have not as yet adopted the use of our new premium plan, but thousands of merchants throughout the country use it. Ask your dealer to give you one of the Traders' Premium Ticket Books, and if he has not as yet adopted this popular advertising plan in his business, he does not know anything about it. Fill out the following coupon with your name, address, and the name and address of your dealer, send it to us and we will send you FREE OF CHARGE for your trouble, a copy of the beautiful Frances E. Willard Souvenir, designed by the famous artist Mary A. Lindbury who was Miss Willard's close friend. It consists of three panels, each eight inches wide and eleven inches long, beautifully lithographed in ten colors, and is worth \$1.00.

MONARCH BOOK COMPANY,
381-385 Wabash Ave.
Chicago, Ill.

Please send me a copy of the Willard Souvenir free. My dealer's name and address, who does not use the Traders' Premium Ticket Book System is:

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Address.....
My name and address is:
Name.....
Address.....
Street.....
City.....State.....

Republican State Judicial Convention.

DETROIT, MICH., August 1, '02.
To the Republican Electors of the State of Michigan.

The State Convention of the Republicans of Michigan is hereby called to meet at the Auditorium in the city of Grand Rapids, on Thursday, September 25th, 1902, at 11 o'clock, in the forenoon, for the purpose of nominating a Justice of the Supreme Court, and transacting such other business as may properly come before the convention.

In accordance with the resolution of 1874 and 1900, every county will be entitled to one delegate for each 500 of the total vote cast therein for Governor at the last election in a Presidential year (November 1900), and one additional delegate for every fraction amounting to three hundred each organized county being entitled to at least two delegates.

Under the resolutions of 1888, no delegate will be entitled to a seat in the convention who does not reside in the county he proposes to represent.

The delegates from the several counties in each congressional district are requested to meet in district caucuses at ten o'clock a. m., on the day of the state convention, and select officers as follows, to be presented to the state convention for confirmation:

- 1.—One Vice President.
- 2.—One Assistant Secretary.
- 3.—One member of the Committee on Credentials.
- 4.—One member of the Committee on Permanent Organization and Order of Business.
- 5.—One member of the Committee on Resolutions.

By order of the Republican State Central Committee.

GERHART J. DIEKEMA, Chairman.

DENNIS E. ALWARD, Secretary.

ASTOUNDING DISCOVERY.

From Coopersville, Mich., comes word of a wonderful discovery of a pleasant-tasting liquid that when used before retiring by any one troubled by a bad cough, always insures a good night's rest. It will soon cure the cough too," writes Mrs. Silliman, "for three generations of our family have used Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, and never found its equal for Coughs and Colds. It is an unrivaled life when used for desperate lung diseases, coughs and colds. 50c and \$1.00 bottles. Guaranteed by L. Fournier, Trial bottles free.

Senator Pritchard, of North Carolina, in referring to the canvass this fall, says: "North Carolina has developed wonderfully during the last few years. Great manufacturing industries have come into the State; capital is seeking investment, and our population is increasing. Consequently, our people, irrespective of party, are taking a deep interest in the question of our commercial development, and believes that the Republican party will be successful this fall and that the Legislature will elect a Republican Senator next winter."

Spreads Like Wild Fire.

"When things 'are the best,' they become the 'best selling.' Abraham Hare, a leading druggist, of Belleville, O., writes, 'Electric Bitters are the best selling. Bitters I have handled in twenty years.' You know why? Most diseases begin in disorders of stomach, liver, kidneys, and bowels, blood and nerves. Electric Bitters tones up the stomach, regulates liver, kidneys and bowels, purifies the blood and strengthens the nerves, hence cures multitudes of maladies. It builds up the entire system. Puts new life and vigor into any weak, sickly, run down man or woman. Price 50 cents. Sold by L. Fournier, druggist.

AMERICA'S GREATEST WEEKLY.

THE
"TOLEDO BLADE,"
TOLEDO, OHIO.

New Presses, New Stereotype Plant,
New and Modern Appliances in
every department. Enlargement
of building to four times its
present size.

Before the close of 1902 the Toledo Blade will be installed in its new building, with a modern plant and equipment with facilities equal to any publication between New York and Chicago. It is the only weekly newspaper edited expressly for every state and territory. The news of the world so arranged that busy people can more easily comprehend than by reading cumbersome columns of dailies. All current topics made plain in each issue by special editorial matter written from inception down to date. The only paper published especially for people who do or do not read daily newspapers, and yet thirst for plain facts. That this kind of a newspaper is popular is proven by the fact that the Weekly Blade now has over 178,000 yearly subscribers and is circulated in all parts of the U. S. In addition to the news the Blade publishes short and serial stories, and many departments of matter suited to every member of the family. Only one dollar a year.
Write for free specimen copy. Address
THE BLADE,
Toledo, Ohio

Election Notice.

Michigan Department of State,
Lansing.

To George P. Owen, Sheriff of Crawford County, Grayling, Mich.

Sir:—You are hereby notified that at the General Election to be held in this state, on Tuesday, November fourth, 1902, the following officers are to be elected, viz:

A Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of State, State Treasurer, Auditor General, Attorney General, Superintendent of Public Instruction, Commissioner of the State Land Office, also a member of the State Board of Education for full term; member of the State Board of Education for the term expiring December 31st, 1904; Justice of the Supreme Court, to fill vacancy for the term expiring December 31st, 1907; Representative in Congress for the Tenth Congressional District of which Crawford County is a part; Senator for the Twenty-eighth Senatorial District, comprising the counties of Clare, Gladwin, Oscoda, Alcona, Ogemaw, Iosco, Crawford, Missaukee, Roscommon and Arenac; Representative in the State Legislature for the Presque Isle Representative District, comprising the counties of Crawford, Montmorency, Presque Isle, Oscoda and Otsego.

In Testimony Whereof, I have hereto attached my signature and the Great Seal of the State this fifteenth day of August, nineteen hundred two.

FRED M. WARNER,
Secretary of State.

Election Notice.

Office of the Sheriff of Crawford County, Mich.

GRAYLING, August 28, 1902.

To the Electors of the County of Crawford.

You are hereby notified that at the General Election to be held in this state on Tuesday, November 4th, 1902, the following officers are to be elected, viz:

A Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of State, State Treasurer, Auditor General, Attorney General, Superintendent of Public Instruction, Commissioner of the State Land Office, also a member of the State Board of Education for full term; member of the State Board of Education for the term expiring December 31st, 1904; Justice of the Supreme Court to fill vacancy for the term expiring December 31st, 1907; also a Representative in Congress for the Tenth Congressional District of this state to which the county belongs; also a Senator for the Twenty-eighth Senatorial District of this State, comprising the counties of Clare, Gladwin, Oscoda, Alcona, Ogemaw, Iosco, Crawford, Missaukee, Roscommon and Arenac; also one Representative in the State Legislature for the Presque Isle Representative District, comprising the counties of Crawford, Montmorency, Presque Isle, Oscoda and Otsego; also for the County of Crawford a Sheriff, a County Clerk, a Register of Deeds, a County Treasurer, a Prosecuting Attorney, a Circuit Court Commissioner, a County Surveyor, and two Coroners.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand, on the day and date above written.

GEO. F. GWEN,
Sheriff of Crawford County.

Mortgage Sale.

WHEREAS, Default has been made in the payment of the money secured by a mortgage dated the twenty eighth day of March, A. D. 1891, executed by Nina M. Valled to William Smith, which said mortgage was recorded in the office of the register of deeds of the County of Crawford in Liber B of mortgages on page 130 on the 7th day of April, A. D. 1891 at 10 o'clock A. M.; and whereas the said mortgage has been duly assigned by the said William Smith to Reuben P. Forbes, by assignment dated the 11th day of April, A. D. 1896, and recorded in the office of the register of deeds of the County of Crawford, on the 15th day of April, A. D. 1896, at 10 o'clock P. M.; and whereas said mortgage has also been assigned by the said Reuben P. Forbes to John Rasmussen by assignment bearing date the 12th day of December, A. D. 1897, and recorded in the office of the register of deeds of said County of Crawford, on the 28th day of December, A. D. 1897 at 4 o'clock P. M. in Liber F of mortgages on page 431, and the same is now owned by him.

And whereas the amount claimed to be due on said mortgage at the date of this notice is the sum of four hundred and eighty-one dollars and forty cents of principal and interest, and the further sum of fifteen dollars as an attorney fee submitted for in said mortgage, and which is the whole amount claimed to be unpaid on said mortgage, and no suit or proceeding having been instituted at law to recover the debt now remaining secured by said mortgage or any part thereof, whereby the power of sale contained in said mortgage has become operative.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of the said power of sale and in pursuance of the statute in this case made a provision, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises therein described, at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the front door of the court house in Grayling Village, in said County of Crawford, that being the place of holding the circuit court within said Crawford County, on the 2nd day of November next at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, which said premises are described in said mortgage as follows, to-wit:

All that certain piece or parcel of land situate in the township of Maple Forest of the County of Crawford, in the State of Michigan, and described as follows, to-wit: The Southeast one-fourth (4) of the Southeast one-fourth (4) of section twenty seven (27) in town twenty eight (28) north of Range three (3) West. Dated August 14th 1902.

JOHN RASMUSSEN,
Assignee.

GEO. L. ALEXANDER,
Attorney.

ADVERTISERS.

For others who wish to examine this paper, or obtain estimates on advertising space when in Chicago, will find it on file at 35 to 45 Randolph St.

Advertising Agency, LORD & THOMAS.

GO TO SALLING, HANSON & CO.

The leading Dealers in

Dry Goods,

—AND—

Furnishing Goods

Shoes.

FANCY & STAPLE GROCERIES,

Hardware,

Tinware, Glassware,

Crockery,

Hay, Grain, Feed

—AND—

Building Material.

Farmers, call,

and get prices before disposing of your products, and profit thereby

We sell the Sherwin Williams Paint, the peer of all others.

Salling, Hanson & Company,

DEALERS IN—

Logs, Lumber and General Merchandise.

Business will continue!

I have bought the stock of
Dry Goods, Clothing, Boots, Shoes
—AND—
Furnishing Goods
formerly owned by Kramer Brothers, and shall continue the business at the corner store, soliciting your patronage in return for good goods at fair prices, and courteous treatment.

JULIUS ABLOWITZ,
The leading Dry Goods and Clothing Merchant,
Strictly One Price.
The Corner Store. GRAYLING, Mich.

ARE YOU DEAF? ANY HEAD NOISES?

ALL CASES OF
DEAFNESS OR HARD HEARING
ARE NOW CURABLE
by our new invention. Only these born deaf are incurable.

F. A. WERMAN, OF BALTIMORE, SAYS:
Baltimore, Md., March 30, 1902.
Gentlemen:—Being entirely cured of deafness, thanks to your treatment, I will now give you a history of my case, to be used at your discretion.
About five years ago my right ear began to ring, and this kept on getting worse, until I lost my hearing in this ear entirely.
I underwent a treatment for curative, for three months, without any success, consulted a number of physicians, among others, the most eminent specialist of this city, who told me that only an operation could help me, and even that only temporarily, that the head noises would then cease, but the hearing in the affected ear would be lost forever.
I then saw your advertisement accidentally in a New York paper, and ordered your treatment. After I had used it only a few days according to your directions, the noises ceased, and to-day, after five weeks, my hearing in the diseased ear has been entirely restored. I thank you heartily and beg to remain
Very truly yours,
F. A. WERMAN, 730 S. Broadway, Baltimore, Md.

Our treatment does not interfere with your usual occupation.
Examination and advice free. **YOU CAN CURE YOURSELF AT HOME** at a nominal cost.
INTERNATIONAL AURAL CLINIC, 596 LA SALLE AVE., CHICAGO, ILL.

TO OUR READERS.

Here is the Greatest Bargain We Have Ever Offered you.

The Crawford Avalanche.

—AND—

The Twice-a-Week Detroit Free Press.

BOTH PAPERS ONE YEAR

FOR ONLY \$1.65.

Remember that by taking advantage of this combination you get 62 copies of the "Crawford Avalanche" and 104 copies of the Free Press.

Black Smithing

—AND—

Wood Work!

The undersigned has largely added to his shop and is now better than ever prepared to do general repairing in iron or wood.

HORSE SHOEING

will be given special attention and done scientifically.

Reapers and Mowers.

I have obtained the agency for the BUCKEYE line of Reapers and Mowers, which are conceded to be the lightest running and most durable machines on the market. Call and examine the late improvements before contracting for machines.
Prices right for work or stock.
mar14-ly **DAVID FLAGG.**

Petition for the Appointment of—Guardian—

STATE OF MICHIGAN, ss.
COUNTY OF CRAWFORD, ss.
At a session of the Probate Court, for the County of Crawford, holden at the Probate Office in the Village of Grayling, on Thursday, the 21st day of August, in the year One Thousand Nine Hundred and Two.
PRESENT, John C. Hanson, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the Estate of Olga Phelps, (nee Olga Hanson), Fritz Hanson, Emil Hanson, Holger Hanson and Magnus Hanson, heirs of Rasmus H. Rasmussen, deceased.

On reading and filing the petition duly verified of William Fischer, uncle of the minor heirs of said decedent, praying that himself, or some other suitable person, be appointed Guardian of the property and persons of said minor heirs, and that such other proceedings may be had in the premises as may be required by the statute in such case made and provided.

Thereupon it is Ordered, That Monday, the 22d day of September, A. D. 1902, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for the hearing of said petition, and that the next of kin and heirs of said Rasmus H. Rasmussen, and all other persons interested in said Estate, are required to appear at a session of said Court, then to be holden in the Village of Grayling, and show cause, if any there be, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted.

And it is Further Ordered, That said petitioner give notice to the persons interested in said petition, and the hearing thereof, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Crawford Avalanche, a newspaper printed and circulated in said County of Crawford, for three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing.

JOHN C. HANSON,
Aug 28-02 JUDGE OF PROBATE.

DON'T BE FOOLED!

Take the genuine, original
ROCKY MOUNTAIN TEA
Made only by Madison Medical Co. of Chicago, Ill. It keeps you well. Our trade mark cut on each package. Price, 25 cents. Never sold in bulk. Accept no substitute.

MARLIN

INTEREST is being displayed in the use of the Marlin .30-06 and .30-03 caliber rifles. A 45 caliber buller weighing 500 lbs. gives a shock to large game that the small bore can not always be depended on for. Marlin Model 1895 Rifles have "Special Smokeless Steel" barrels. For up-to-date information see our catalog. Request for same.

THE MARLIN FIRE ARMS CO.
NEW HAVEN, CONN.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL			
"The Niagara Falls Route"			
TIME CARD—GOING NORTH.			
LY. GRAYLING.	AR. AT MACLENAW.		
Maclean Express, 4:15 P. M.	4:50 P. M.		
Keweenaw Exp., 4:40 A. M.	5:00 A. M.		
Way Freight, 6:30 A. M.	6:00 A. M.		
Accommodation Dp. 12:00 M.	12:30 P. M.		
GOING SOUTH.			
DET. EXPRESS.	AR. AT BAY CITY.		
Detroit Express, 2:10 P. M.	2:40 P. M.		
N. Y. Express, 1:40 A. M.	2:10 A. M.		
Accommodation, 4:10 A. M.	4:40 A. M.		
LAWRENCE R. BRANCH.			
Accommodation, 6:30 A. M.	Ho's, 1:45 P. M.		
A. W. CAMPBELL, Local Agent.	GRN. PASS. AGENT.		
DETROIT & CHARLEVOIX R. R. CO.			
Time Table No. 3.			
Trains run by Nineteenth Northern or Central Standard Times. Daily except Sunday.			
Frederic Accommodation Mixed P. M.	Stations.	Alba Accommodation Mixed P. M.	
4:40 Dep.	Frederic	Arr. 12:00	
*4:57	Ausable River	*11:48	
5:10	Muirhead	11:35	
*5:20	Manistee River	11:23	
	Blue Lake Jct.		
	Crooked Lake		
	Blue Lake		
	Squaw Lake		
*5:25	Manicella Road	*11:19	
*5:35	Lake Harold	*11:10	
5:50	Alba	10:54	
*6:05	Green River	*10:34	
*6:21	Jordan River	*10:20	
*6:23	E. J. S. Crossing	*10:16	
6:40 Arr.	South Arm. Dep.	10:00	
P. M.	Kast Jordan.		
Trains will not stop where no time is shown. Trains will stop to take on or let off passengers where it is shown.			

The Avalanche.

THURSDAY, SEP. 4, 1902.

LOCAL ITEMS.

TAKE NOTICE.

The date following your address on this paper shows to what time your subscription is paid. Our terms are one dollar per year IN ADVANCE. If your time is up please renew promptly. A X following your name means, we want our money.

Forty cents worth of Tobacco for 25 cents, at J. W. SORENSON'S.

Alabastine, in all colors, for sale at A. Kraus' Hardware Store.

Subscribe and pay for the AVA-LANCHE, \$1.00 per year, in advance.

All paid up subscribers can get the Weekly Toledo Blade for 25c a year.

Mrs. Stewart, of Flint, is a welcome guest at her brothers', R. P. Forbes.

FOR SALE—Milk Cows. Enquire at this office. Now is the time to buy.

Mrs. Schrock and children went to Gladwin, Tuesday, for a visit with her parents and other relatives.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Borchers are enjoying a visit by his mother, Mrs. J. Borchers, of Saginaw.

Buy your Poultry Netting at the store of Salling, Hanson & Co.

If you use Tobacco, then be sure advantage of my special offer.

J. W. SORENSON.

Solon Holbrook has bought the pleasant cottage of Peter Lovely, in the east part of the village.

BORN—At Gladwin, Aug. 1st, to Mr. and Mrs. McMullen, of Grayling, at the home of her parents, a daughter.

Mr. and Mrs. L. Fournier returned from a month's visit in Canada and the east, Sunday morning, glad they went and glad to be home again.

Mrs. Charles Douglas and the children returned last week from a delightful visit in their paternal home in Canada.

The best thing yet. The AVA-LANCHE and the TOLEDO BLADE for \$1.25 a year. The two best weekly papers published.

If you are in want of a Cook or a Heating Stove, call on A. Kraus. He keeps the best.

Rev. Mr. Stephan's will preach at the Protestant Methodist Church, Sunday, Sept. 14th. A general invitation is extended to all.

Detroit White Lead Works Paints and Oil. Also Glass and Putty always in stock, at A. Kraus' Hardware Store.

Mrs. J. O. Hadley and Miss Hadley are visiting old friends here before going to Holly to reside, where Miss Gladys will go to teaching music.

If you WANT the best, you want the Karpen Couch. Money can buy nothing better.

J. W. SORENSON

Robert Reagan barely escaped a severe accident, Monday, by being caught between a draw bar and car, but escaped with a severely bruised shank.

Buy your Garden Hose and Sprinklers at the store of Salling, Hanson & Co.

Miss Alice Croteau left for Detroit last Saturday, and will be gone two weeks. She will select her stock of winter millinery goods before returning.

WANTED—Carpenters and mill men. We will let contract to stump several acres of land. We have a stump puller. Johannesburg Manufacturing Co., Johannesburg, Mich.

N. A. Soderberg and family have moved to Johannesburg. His work kept him there and he didn't like feeling like a widower without the right to choose again.

The best Clover, Timothy, Alsike Clover, and Hungarian Seed, cheap, at Salling, Hanson & Co's.

Come to the Silhouette Social at G. A. R. hall to-morrow evening, and guess the shadows. A fine collection of photographs, by the shadow process, will be on exhibition.

Notice is received from the Auditor General, that the AVA-LANCHE is designated to publish the list of lands to be sold for taxes in this county, next May.

Barbed Wire, at the lowest price, at the store of Salling, Hanson & Co.

Dr. Kellogg, who took charge of Fournier's business during his absence, returned to his home in Saginaw, Monday. The Dr. made many pleasant acquaintances while here.

Senator Frank Westover, of Bay City, was in town yesterday, primarily to get rid of an attack of hay fever in our salubrious air, and working a little life insurance on the side.

After waiting thirty years, a pension has been granted to Comrade Henry T. Shaffer, a former resident of Beaver Creek, now of Breckenridge. There was no reason for the delay.

Last Thursday morning Mrs. Jos. Charron, of Maple Forest, went to St. Mary's hospital, Detroit, with her daughter Lida, who, it is expected will have an operation performed.

Mrs. L. T. Wright started for an eastern visit, last Monday. She will stop this week with Mrs. S. Hempstead in Fenton, where Mr. Wright will join her for the balance of the trip.

When once liberated within your system, it produces a wonderful effect. It's worth one's last dollar to feel the pleasure of life that comes by taking Rocky Mountain Tea. Ask your druggist.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. A. Masters arrived from the north, Tuesday morning, having made a tour from their Ohio home through Wisconsin and the U. P. They are welcomed by hosts of old friends.

Hunters say that the coming season promises great possibilities for ducks, as never in years has the wild rice been so plentiful in the bottom lands, because of the long continued wet weather.

Geo. Tyler's pony became frightened Tuesday evening and threw him from the cart onto his face, cutting an ugly gash. Some stitches made temporary repair of the damage and nature will do the rest.

Genuine Rocky Mountain Tea is made by the Madison Medicine Co., is made of rare and costly herbs not found in any other preparation, therefore get the kind you read about, 35 cents. Ask your druggist.

The children of Theo. Soderquist, who moved to Ray City last year, spent their summer vacation at Otsego Lake, Lewiston and Grayling with their old playmates, returning home last week in time to enter school Monday.

The school board will receive the commendation of pupils and public by the perfect repairs of the school buildings. It is cheaper and better to make thorough work of it, than to be eternally patching.

Dress does not make the person. Nor does a clean exterior indicate a clean interior. To be well all organs of the body must work in harmony. Rocky Mountain Tea does this work. Ask your druggist.

We are in receipt of the premium list for the Ogemaw county fair, Sept. 23th to 25th, at West Branch. The board propose to eclipse all former exhibitions, and show the world that the "worthless lands" of Northern Michigan are as good as the best.

At the annual school meeting, Monday night, W. F. Benkelman and M. A. Bates were elected trustees to succeed themselves, and John Leese in place of R. D. Coppins. It was decided to have ten months school, and a tax of \$3,220 was voted as recommended by the board.

Mr. John Johnson of Beaver Creek on the poor, worthless land formerly owned by John Hanna, has twenty-four plum trees loaded. He brought us a little stem, thirteen inches long that had on twenty-five perfect plums, that averaged five inches in circumference.

J. Schmidt, a son of Peter Schmidt a former resident of Grayling, while at work in one of S. H. & Co's. camps, last Thursday, was run over by a pair of logging wheels, fracturing two ribs and so injuring him that he has been and is considered in a critical condition.

Rev. C. E. Scott closed his pastorate with the Presbyterian Church, last Sunday. During his stay here, he has won many friends and the respect of the community, as an earnest conscientious christian worker. He takes with him the good wishes of all for his success.

H. Benedict, from the "worthless lands" of Beaver Creek, brought us a specimen of fruit from his orchard, red astrachan and yellow transparent apples, that cannot be surpassed in the State, for size and perfect coloring. Put his farm in the Forestry Reserve?

MARRIED—August 27th, at Wallaceburg, Ontario, Miss Agnes A. Bates, of Grayling, and Mr. George F. Hathaway, of Wallaceburg. The happy couple left on the morning train for a trip to California, and after their return will be "at home" in Wallaceburg.

The alarm of fire, Tuesday afternoon, called out the department and our citizens. It was a barn on the south side of the river, belonging to Peter Larson, and the origin of the fire is a mystery. The house was only saved by heroic work, which held the flames in check until the arrival of the hose, when they were quickly quenched. The loss of the barn and contents probably \$200.00 with perhaps \$50.00 more to the house.

That Throbbing Headache Would quickly leave you, if you used Dr. King's New Life Pills. Thousands of sufferers have proved their matchless merit for sick and nervous headaches. They make pure blood and build up the system. Only 25c. Money back if not cured. Sold by L. Fournier, druggist.

There will be a Silhouette social at the G. A. R. hall, to-morrow (Friday) evening. Come and guess the shadows. Prizes will be awarded to the best and poorest guessers. Fifteen cents pays for refreshments and guessing. Children 10 cents. Proceeds for benefit of Epworth League.

A happy day at J. O. Goudrows', last Monday, by the celebration of the birthday of Misses Josie, 13, and Edith, 10, with twenty of their young friends. A beautiful repast was served, and many presents given, among which each received a gold ring from their parents.

The sudden and serious illness of Judge Durand, democratic nominee for Governor, will be mourned by the entire people of Michigan. Acknowledged to be one of the most upright and honorable, and a leader of men, his political opponents have only words of profound sympathy and regret.

It is reported that three members of the Forestry Commission were in town the first of the week, and drove out to see some of Salling, Hanson & Co's cork pine. None of the scores of our citizens, who were anxiously waiting to discuss their scheme, got sight of them or knew they were here till they were gone.

A combination between Mrs. Goldie and the Epworth League, gave a world of pleasure to Miss Nellie Soderburg, on the eve of her leaving for their new home at Johannesburg, in the form of a surprise party at the paragon. The little ones presented Nellie a fine toilet case, as a memento of the occasion, and Mrs. Goldie received the thanks of all.

A fellow giving his name as Frank Curtis, and his home in Lapeer, got chummy with a woodsman, named Williams, one day last week, and after filling up they got into a box car to rest. When Williams woke up, his companion was gone, as was his watch and money. Deputy Sheriff Milnes caught Curtis at Frederic, and he is held for trial at the next term of the Circuit Court.

Last Friday a score of the members of the W. R. C. visited the hospitable home of comrade W. S. Chalker and his estimable wife, on the farm in Maple Forest. After such a dinner and supper as is seldom enjoyed and for which Mrs. Chalker is famous, and visiting the well filled barns, the fields of corn and meadows, and all of interest, and enjoying a never to be forgotten day of sociality, they came home in the lovely even tide, glad of the outing and hoping to go again.

A party of Odd Fellows, composed of Wm. McCullough, N. Colt, John Olson, Andrew Peterson, Peter E. Johnson, Peter Hanson, P. C. Peterson, Henry Borchers, Phillip Klapp, Julius Nelson, Chris. Wavum and James Ballard, drove to Lewiston, last Saturday afternoon, for the purpose of taking the encampment degrees of that order. After the degrees had been conferred an elegant banquet was served, and a pleasant time enjoyed until the "wee sma' hours." The party returned on Sunday and all report a royal good time.

In the death of Hon. Wm. Ball of Hamburg, Livingston county, last week, Michigan lost one of our foremost men. He was a man of the people, and has probably done as much for the advancement of the agricultural interest of the state and the improvement of its live stock than any other man. He has been honored repeatedly by public office, and has ever honored the office he has filled. He has been for years one of the most active managers of our State Fairs, and president of the Board for many years. His name has ever been held as a synonym of honesty and integrity in public as well as in private life, and his friends who will mourn his going, are legion. His work is finished, and is well done.

About halfway between Lowell and Dana, Tuesday, the Lewiston train south met with an accident which piled seven cars loaded with lumber and bark in a shapeless mass, and derailed the baggage car and coach. Conductor Kirby was considerably shaken up and bruised, and brakeman Pond and the baggageman got all they wanted, but were not seriously injured. An hour after the accident occurred someone thought they heard groans coming from under the debris, and investigation proved that a man, who was probably riding on the rods under a lumber car, was there so crushed that he died before the relief train reached Lowell. It is thought that his name is Henry Humes, and his home in Saginaw. The cause of the wreck is unknown, but supposed to be from spreading of the rails.

That Throbbing Headache Would quickly leave you, if you used Dr. King's New Life Pills. Thousands of sufferers have proved their matchless merit for sick and nervous headaches. They make pure blood and build up the system. Only 25c. Money back if not cured. Sold by L. Fournier, druggist.

NEW DEPARTURES!

One Month Free!

Dr. A. B. Spinnay, of Detroit, also proprietor of the Spinnay Medical Institute, where he will remain for one month, to give you the opportunity to consult him that cannot see him at his Sanatorium. The doctor has so much faith in the experience he has and in treating chronic diseases that he will give you one month's treatment and medicine free. Also Free Surgical Operations to all those that are poor to pay.

All that is asked in return is that every patient will state to their friends the results obtained by his treatment. All forms of chronic diseases and deformities successfully treated. No man in this state has had such extensive experience in the treatment of CATARRH, EYE, EAR, THROAT AND NOSE DISEASES as the Doctor. He graduated from the University of Michigan, and was in general practice after that, lectured as Professor of Anatomy and Physiology in Detroit Homeopathic Medical College for 2 years; was 3 years superintendent of the Michigan Sanatorium. His experience, combined with many years' study in the best hospitals in the country, and examining and treating thousands of cases, has enabled him to cure what the general practitioner fails to cure. He will cure you. Are you discouraged? Call and see us; we will tell you whether we can cure you or not. If we cannot cure you, we will tell you what relief we can give you.

Remember, one month will be absolutely free—medicine, surgical operations and the benefit of our skill—all who are too poor to pay. Our method of treatment is entirely new, and is known by all the schools, with the aid of electricity, that most efficacious agent in the treatment of chronic diseases, and all diseases of the respiratory system. Cures are made by a new system. Pills cured in from 5 to 10 days. Blood and urine examined and private diseases of all forms treated successfully. Many patients that cannot be treated at home can be cured at our Sanatorium, which is situated in a beautiful spot, under the Doctor's direction. Terms for treatment, reduced to the lowest of any sanatorium or hospital in the United States.

Dr. A. B. Spinnay will be at the Railroad House, Friday, Oct. 3d, from 4 to 9, p. m.

Probate Order.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, } ss.
County of Crawford, } ss.

At a session of the Probate Court, for said county, held at the Probate office in the village of Grayling, on Friday, the 29th day of August, in the year One Thousand Nine Hundred and Two.

Present, John C. Hanson, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the Estate of Clarence Potter, deceased.

On reading and filing the petition duly verified, of Tena Potter, widow of said deceased, praying that administration of said estate may be granted to Oscar Palmer, or some other suitable person; and that such other and further proceedings may be had in the premises as may be required by the statute in such cases made and provided.

THREEPROX IS ORDERED, That Friday, the 30th day of Sept'r, A.D. 1902, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for the hearing of said petition, and that the next of kin of said Clarence Potter, and all other persons interested in said Estate, are required to appear at a session of said Court, then to be holden at the Probate Office in the Village of Grayling, and show cause, if any there be, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted.

AND IT IS FURTHER ORDERED, that said petitioner give notice to the persons interested in the pendency of said petition, and the hearing thereof, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the CRAWFORD AVALANCHE, a newspaper printed and circulated in said County of Crawford, for three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing.

JOHN C. HANSON,
Sept. 4, w3 Judge of Probate.

WANTED—Board with private family for a boy attending school in Grayling. Enquire at Bates & Co's.

SOMETHING NEW!

A. KRAUS & SON

Have just received a new line of

Clothing, Dry Goods and Shoes,

which they would like to have examined by the people of Grayling and vicinity.

We have a special line of Dollar Hats, in all the latest styles, which are beyond competition.

Our Men's and Boys Clothing is the best which New York tailors can put upon the market.

The wonderful success of our Dry Goods, Clothing, Shoes and Gent's Furnishing Department is entirely due to the style, variety and quality of the goods we handle, and the remarkably low prices at which they are sold.

We are agents for the Royal Tailors Custom-made Clothing.

Respectfully

A. KRAUS & SON.

Drygoods, Clothing, Shoes, and Furnishings,

One Price Store.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS

IF YOU WANT

A "HARRISON WAGON,"
"The Best On Wheels,"
—OR A—

CLIPPER PLOW, or a

GALE PLOW, or a

HARROW, (Spoke, Spring or Wheel.)

CULTIVATOR or WHEEL HOE,

Or Any Implement Made

A CHAMPION BINDER,

Or MOWER, DAISY HAY RAKE,

Or Any Style of CARRIAGE,

Call at the Warehouse in rear of Avalanche Office

O. PALMER.

The Better The Grade

GRAYLING MERCANTILE CO.

INCORPORATED.

Mammoth Sale of

Boys' and Children's

School Pants.

We have just received a large quantity of "Banner Brand" Knee Pants which we guarantee not to rip. Another pair given, if they rip!

We also have a large line of

Children's School Shoes,

the best in town.

Our new arrivals of Youth's, Boys' and Children's School Suits will give the people of Grayling a selection that cannot be seen elsewhere.

Grayling Mercantile Co.

The Bigger The Trade.

IF YOU

Want the Best

You want the Karpen Couch.



Money can buy Nothing Better.

J. W. SORENSON.

SCHOOL BOOKS!

Fournier's Drug Store.

Is headquarters for School Books, Tablets, Slates, Pens, Pencils, School Bags, Ink etc, including everything in the line of School Supplies. The finest line of Tablets ever brought to Grayling.

LUCIEN FOURNIER,

Druggist, Grayling, Mich.

America's BEST Republican Paper.

Editorially Fearless.

Consistently Republican—Always.

News from all parts of the world—Well written, original stories.—Answers to queries on all subjects.—Articles on Health, the Home, new Books, and on work about the Farm and Garden.

The Weekly Inter Ocean.

The INTER OCEAN is a member of the Associated Press and also is the only Western newspaper receiving the combined telegraphic and cable news matter of both the New York Sun and New York World respectively—besides daily reports from over 2000 special correspondents throughout the country. No pen can tell more fully why it is the BEST on earth.

\$1.00 per Year \$1.00

52 twelve-page papers, brim full of news from every where, and a perfect feast of special matter.

EDITORIALS

OPINIONS OF GREAT PAPERS ON IMPORTANT SUBJECTS

Emigration to Canada.

Can American emigrants be "assimilated" to institutions and types of government inferior to those of their native land? That is a question raised by the St. Louis Globe-Democrat in reference to the American emigration to the western provinces of British America. It is very much to be doubted whether the institutions and types of government which the American emigrant will find in Canada will impress him as at all inferior to those of his own country. He certainly will find that they guarantee quite as large a liberty as those of his native land, and that the monarchical element which is supposed to be injected into the Canadian government by its political relations to the British Crown is so far as its practical influence in the affairs of the Government is concerned, a legal fiction. Nevertheless it is quite possible that any large American emigration to the Northwestern British provinces might prove a disturbing political factor. Not because the Americans would be at all discontented with the political institutions of the country, which in some respects are freer and better ordered than our own, but because they would add a new impulse to the growth of the opinion that the influence of that region would be greatly promoted by annexation to the United States if annexation shall prove to be the only means of removing the obstacles to free commercial intercourse. At present sentiment is strong among the British Canadians that the motives of self-interest which prompt their occasional consideration of the benefits of closer relations with the United States are held in abeyance. But this sentiment would probably be gradually weakened by a large infusion of the American element in the population of Northwestern Canada. So that although Canadian experience heretofore has been that American immigrants very readily assimilate with their Canadian cousins and adapt themselves to Canadian institutions, they have been rather a lower order in Canada rather as transient visitors than permanent settlers, and the latter at least have been too few in number to have any particular influence on Canadian politics. But if they get to go to Canada in large numbers, they are likely to precipitate problems which Canadian statesmen desire above all things to avoid, or at least to postpone. —St. Paul Pioneer Press.

Men with Small Capital.

It has been objected by some that technical education should be the field for public funds because the fields for their employment are being rapidly depleted by the trusts and gigantic combinations of capital in manufacturing and other productive technical industries. Frequently we are told that the man who has only skill and small capital is being put out of the way of business and success by the overwhelming combination of capital in manufacturing and other productive technical industries. Yet it should be plain to any observer that there are hundreds of profitable technical industries that the trusts have not captured and, in the nature of things, could not consolidate and control. The profit to be made from them in any given locality is too small to engage the cupidity of a trust and yet is sufficient to amply repay the enterprise and industry of a small operator. Now inventions are creating new industries almost daily and in the exploiting of these the man with technical education and small capital finds plentiful opportunities for steady occupation and satisfactory returns. We find from the census that in 1880 there were 9,077 manufacturing establishments in the city of Chicago. There were 12,238 in 1900, or an increase of nearly 100 per cent. But the average amount of capital in the establishment was 20 per cent less in 1900 than in 1880, which shows that plenty of men found changes to invest their brains, skill and small capital in good enterprises. The trusts do not own all those nearly twenty thousand factories in Chicago, nor the majority in St. Louis, Cincinnati or Atlanta. The truth is that the argument for giving varied technical instruction to the youth of the land was never stronger than to-day. —Atlanta Constitution.

Railroad Teaches a Lesson.

A few weeks ago one of the engines of the Chicago, Quincy and North Branch road jumped the track and demolished a

city hydrant. The city of Chicago rendered a bill for \$65, the cost of a new hydrant. A few days following Commissioner of Public Works Block received a reply. The Burlington road held that the value of the scrap iron was worth two cents a pound. Deputy Commissioner Brennan figured that a hydrant sold for scrap iron would bring about \$1.97. So this amount was deducted from the bill. You would scarcely expect a great corporation to be so particular about the pennies. But watching the pennies makes dividends possible. Big concerns pay high salaries to men who can save more than their salaries by keeping an eye on the little leaks. Great industrial enterprises are conducted with success by making their entire profits from the utilization of what was formerly waste.

Carelessness in Behavior. The traditional freedom and naturalness of American social relations have a charm and a value when under proper training they are made to promote in both boys and girls mutual respect and unfeigned modesty. Doubtless, too, that unchaperoned companionship of young people which so shocks foreigners, results for the most part in virtuous affections and happy marriages. But this is something far different from the license and disregard of decorum which is becoming alarmingly prevalent not among the lower orders in the social scale, but in families which are considered intelligent and well bred. The manners of young men have degenerated. They will act and speak in the presence of women in a way that would not have been tolerated a generation ago. And young women who are unteachable without evil intent will conduct themselves as no woman could have done a few years ago without serious damage to her reputation. There is evidently need of a revival of the unfashionable art of bringing up children. Boys and girls are growing to be less and less respectful of authority and conventions, they easily lose respect for the virtues which authority and conventions seek to guard. Laxity in homes and schools, contact under unfavorable conditions of young men and women in business life, the rush, the excitement and bad manners of our crowded streets, shops and public conveyances, all tend to the destruction of that good breeding which commands respect and nurtures modesty. —New York Tribune.

Hydrophobia Scarcely. There is no special hydrophobia season. In the hot months dogs suffer from intense heat and are liable to heat stroke, especially if they be unable to obtain relief. In the hot months of the year, dogs are often the victims of other disorders; but the germs of rabies are no more active and general in summer than in winter. Although this fact has been presented to the public repeatedly, every dog which is not plainly in good health in July and August is pursued to its death by police and public. It is almost certain that the popular fallacies about mad dogs and hydrophobia have killed more persons than has hydrophobia itself. Early sensible persons when bitten by a cross dog often become panic-stricken and die in great agony after exhibiting many of the alleged symptoms of hydrophobia, although the dog in each case may have been free of rabies. A typical instance was that of a Chicago woman whose malady was diagnosed by two doctors as hydrophobia. After her death the dog which bit her was hunted up and was found to be entirely well. Intelligent people in every community should stoutly combat every mad dog scare. Instead of having an alleged mad dog shot they should shut him up until it shall be determined whether

degenerate sons of hard-working fathers, are making a great change in the matter of hours, beginning the day earlier. The business day has thus been lengthened, not for the paid underlings, whose hours have always been from eight or nine until five or six, but for the men who manage the great transactions in the world's commerce. Not long ago the head of a great house in the lower end of New York City was asked when he could be seen the next day. "I'll be at my desk at seven-thirty in the morning," he answered. "There is no need to get down so early," said the other. "My regular hour," replied the great merchant, "I am there at that time six days in the week." This quotation is in a business in which merchants in European markets are important to his other houses in the West, and he is getting quotations on the wires while others sleep. The vice-president of a Wall Street bank is at his desk at half past eight every day. The president of a Broadway bank reaches his desk at nine in the morning. As he lives up the Hudson, he has to rise at six. One man said that getting to work at eight was the greatest help in the world. He got well started on his day by nine, whereas a few years ago, when he used to arrive at his office late, there seemed to be no morning left in which to accomplish anything worth while. "Then, too," he added, "I get the invigorating morning air. By the time I get to my office I have heard the birds sing and have had the early sunshine. I have not a few in the glow of health, which tends to inspire me."

Early Rising. Benefits that Modern Business Men Begin to Realize. A few years ago nearly all wealthy men, bankers, brokers, the heads of great establishments, did their work between ten and three. The New York Sun tells us that the younger business men, who are often accused of being

he has rabies. This would often secure persons who may have been bitten against death from fright. —Philadelphia Record.

Church Entertainment. The prediction lately made by a minister in one of the Western cities—Chicago, we believe—to the effect that the only way in which it would soon be possible to maintain an interest in church work would be by means of "the continuous vaudeville," startled a great many conservative church members, and possibly shocked some of them. However, the stream of tendency seems to have set forth strongly in the direction of a fulfillment of this prophecy. Billiards, ping-pong, hops, amateur theatricals, secular concerts, legendary, carades, social clubs, and the like, are being organized for the purpose of revenue, music of doubtful sacredness if there is a dividing line between the sacred and secular in music; all of these have come to be recognized as adjuncts of more or less value in church work. The underlying idea which is to be met in the church is the social club, and thus bring within its sphere of influence many who value a church connection at the outset chiefly for the social opportunities it offers. It would be difficult to find a serious objection to this view of so much of the work of a church as may properly be considered secular. There may be a line which it would be dangerous to cross, but where it lies would probably be as difficult to define as is the Alaskan boundary. —New York Times.

These Need Recompense. The person who really needs the attention of the school commencement speakers is the man who has passed his college days and has found in his disunity that sheer force of circumstances has crowded him into a rut. This is the individual whose mind has stopped growing and who fancied that his education was "completed" when he left his high school or academy or college. Very likely some misguided professor assured him at the time that his education would prove invaluable to him. He looks back and fails to see where he has advanced him materially. He has forgotten most of the facts he learned save a few vague generalizations. He would be at a loss to extract the square root of any number of four figures; he could not construe a Latin sentence or conjugate a Latin verb to save his life; physics, chemistry, mathematics and bed manners of our crowded streets, shops and public conveyances, all tend to the destruction of that good breeding which commands respect and nurtures modesty. —New York Tribune.

Prospect of Longevity. "Timid people and pessimists are inclined to fear that the progress of invention is increasing the dangers of accident and disease to such an extent that human life must necessarily be shortened. This fear appears to be groundless. Collected statistics show that the average duration of human life is steadily increasing. Some interesting and striking facts along this line are presented in a recent report of the Chicago board of health. The average duration of life has increased in a third of a century from fourteen years to more than thirty-one years. Exclusive of suicides, deaths from violence have decreased 6.3 per cent. Deaths from railway and car accidents have decreased more than 5 per cent. Since the partial abolition of railways on grade and the introduction of fenders on cars, six years ago, deaths from this source have decreased 12.6 per cent. —San Francisco Argonaut.

Marriage Not a Failure. Is marriage a failure? The answer is in the wide-staring eyes of that dimpled bundle in the cradle. Marriage a failure? Ask that young girl, the sweetest of heroes over her firstborn. Ask the white-faced little woman in black over there as she kisses the cheeks of her stalwart son, and sends him into the world to conquer. Ask the lost but you, Mary, who chokes out the gray-haired victim of a business collapse. An arm stole about his neck, and a wrinkled hand strokes his brow, and the sweetest lips he ever knew whisper words of soulful sympathy and courage in his ear. Ask him about marriage. —Cincinnati Post.

Hen-Pecked Sparrows. Female sparrows are especially tyrannical toward their partners, especially at nesting time, when they frequently attack their husbands fiercely on account of their laziness. At such times the female voice ceases to be detected, both louder and shriller than that of her mate; as she pecks and tows him, until he beats an ignominious retreat. Hen blackbirds and thrushes are often very overbearing and even spiteful toward their mates when their houses are in course of construction.

Intoxicating Beans. Among the peasants of Southern Italy, Sicily and Sardinia a curious malady has been noticed by physicians, which is caused by eating beans. One of the most remarkable effects of the malady is a species of intoxication resembling that produced by alcoholic drinks. In some cases persons predisposed to the malady are seized with symptoms of intoxication if they pass a field where the bean plant is in flower, the odor alone sufficing to affect them.

What English Will Do. A report in a Missouri paper is quoted by the Chicago Chronicle as an example of what queer flocks the English language will play on one who does not master it. At a recent church entertainment the master of ceremonies announced: "Miss Bates will sing. 'Oh! That I had wings like a dove, for then would I fly away and be at rest,' recomputed by the minister."

Every now and then we see a picture of an actress who looks as if she was related to high. There ought to be a law against photographers making women carry their heads so far back. The price of liberty often depends upon the humor of the judge.

PROGRESS OF MODERN DENTISTRY.

It Makes Plump Those Lean of Face and Is Invaluable to Increase Power of Singers and Cornetists.

The use of porcelain crowns for teeth has enabled modern dentistry to do a great deal for art. It has made it possible to improve the voices of certain singers by giving their artificial teeth crowns with an outer curve, their natural teeth did not have. The result is to increase the acoustic effects of the mouth's bony structure. The mouth of Trilby was like the dome of the Salt Lake tabernacle. Some singers have this mouth, but their front teeth, instead of being a continuation of the curve of the roof of the mouth, bend inwardly. They break the flow of the sound. By sawing off these natural teeth and mounting them with porcelain, or crowns with an outward curve, a great improvement is made in tone.

Porcelain crowns are used in making great cornet players as well as in making singers, and in the same way. The out-curving front teeth are best for the cornetist, because the tongue can be used in triple-tonguing the mouthpiece in the fancy work.

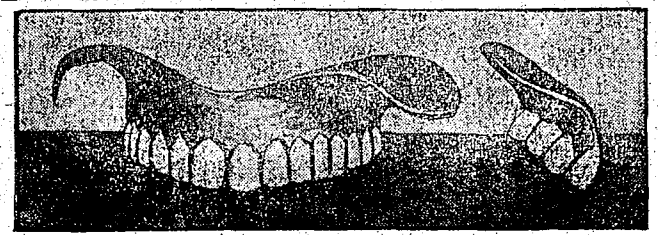
One of the little devices of modern dentistry is the plumper. This is a combination of gold and hard rubber for making the face take on a rounded appearance. Elderly ladies, whose skin has begun to set loosely, sometimes have plumpers put in. In cases like these they are permanently fixed to the side teeth by gold crowns. Plumpers are also made for actresses and actors for use in making up the face for the character they wish to portray. They

are allowed near large tracts of forest. Persons going deliberately into the woods to fish or hunt should always wear a small compass suspended by a chain about the neck. In a pocket it is subject to too many chances of loss. If to the compass be added a tiny champagne big containing a lightly corked bottle of matches, twenty feet of silk cord, a fish-hook and a few tablets of compressed food, the tourist's life is practically safe even though he is lost for days.

TROPICS ARE AT OUR DOOR.

Americans Are Large Consumers of Products of Warmer Climes.

Americans live better, perhaps, than the people of any other part of the world. They are not content with the products of their own country, but draw largely upon the tropics for condiments and delicacies that add to the pleasures of the table. The increase in the contributions of the tropics to the daily life of man has been general throughout the countries where prosperity or an activity in manufacturing and commerce is the rule, but it seems to be especially marked in the United States, which now imports more than \$1,000,000 worth of tropical and sub-tropical foodstuffs and raw materials every day in the year. The increased reliance upon the tropics is probably greater, proportionately, in the United States than in most other countries, since a much larger share of our sugar



PLUMPERS ATTACHED TO FALSE TEETH, AND TO TRUE ONES.

are taken out when the greased palate is washed off. When used as permanent beautifiers plumpers sometimes turn back the clock twenty years.

A great deal of care has to be taken in making teeth for public speakers, actors and singers. It is necessary to have them filled in so there can be no escape of air between them. The clear enunciation can only be had when there is no air space nor chance for hissing.

Electricity has made dentistry advance as it has advanced. There is an electric oven for baking porcelain that is capable of a heat of 4,500 degrees. An electric lathe and an electric engine are used for all the work in the mouth. It works so much quicker that one-third of the time is employed that was formerly required, and so, two-thirds of the pain and nervous strain is eliminated. Formerly it took half a day to make a filling. Now an expert, working with electricity, may fill a tooth in ten minutes. An electric root-dryer heats up the cavity after it is cleaned and dries it out almost instantly. That is a modern invention and time-saver. An English modeling wax has taken the place of plaster of paris, which was the heat-producer, besides being ill-tasting.

Very few first-class dentists now administer chloroform or ether, and nearly all nitrous-oxide gas is given. Anything that reduces to unconsciousness has a bad effect. Local anesthetics are down to a fine point now. Probably the most popular is ethyl-chloride. This is sprayed on the part to be treated for sensitive dentities and aching teeth. Among the local anesthetics, injected hypodermically, is cocaine, odontunder, alvatur and the many formulas of tunder.

The most common disease that the dentist has to treat is pyorrhea alveolaris, or gradual absorption of the process below the gums. The gums recede and the teeth become loose and drop out. This disease is due to neglect of the teeth. It can be arrested if taken in time.

There are specialties in dentistry. Two St. Louis men get \$100 for straightening children's teeth.

LOST IN THE WOODS.

Practical Advice from a World Famous Traveler.

Every summer brings tragic tales of campers, hunters and summer tourists who are lost in the woods. A considerable number are never found. Others go insane from terror, hunger or cold. Even in the more fortunate cases the persons who are lost undergo intense nervous strain. George Keenan, the great traveler, gives some practical advice on this subject in a recent number of the Outlook.

When you discover that you have lost your way sit down instantly. You have probably strayed but a short distance from the trail, because otherwise the branches of undergrowth would sooner have attracted your attention. Then with all your strength of will remind yourself that if you allow yourself to become panic-stricken and rush off aimlessly, you will only get deeper and deeper into the woods. In the thousands of square-mile forest tracts of Michigan or the Adirondacks or Maine you might never be heard of again.

The first act is to break the top of a bush and bend it over. The underside of the leaves shows such different tints from the upper as to be quickly noticeable. To this first mark tie your handkerchief for a base. Walk slowly away, breaking and bending over bush tops every ten or twelve feet for a trail, and never lose sight of your handkerchief. After a while return to your base and try another direction, always leaving a trail of bent bushes behind you. Shout whenever you return to your base.

In this manner one can usually find his way to the beaten path in a few minutes, or be found by search-parties. Even children can and should be taught this simple lesson before they

Stopped for Once. A citizen from the frontier, who never had been in Washington before, was visiting a friend in the nation's capital, and was taken one day to the gallery of the Senate while an important measure was under discussion.

A senator was delivering a long, prosy and apparently aimless speech, and the visitor soon grew tired of it. "Why doesn't he say something worth listening to?" he whispered to his friend. "Oh, he's merely talking against time." "What's the good of that?" asked the other, agast. "Time goes on just the same, doesn't it?" "I suppose it does," replied his friend, looking at his watch and yawning; "but it doesn't seem to."

Some Exports to Germany. A parcel post package mailed in Brooklyn to Hamburg, Germany, recently, interested the postal clerks. The customs declaration of its contents written on the outside was as follows: One mustard plaster..... 5 cents One hair curler..... 9 cents Mixed candy..... 9 cents Potato tubers..... 5 cents Total..... 24 cents

A Historic Tree. There still flourishes at Dumfries, Scotland, a tree which was dedicated as a "tree of liberty" more than a century ago during the ferment caused by the French revolution.

A man can't be said to be thoroughly domestic in his tastes unless he can get an article out of the refrigerator without spilling something.

A dog sniffer could give you pointers, but he would rather sell them.

GREATLY CONDEMNED GARB.

Not at All Beautiful, but These Fish Have Good Sense.

Nearly all the inland waters of southern and middle America are infested by the long-shanked and toothful, though not toothsome, gar. In the Mississippi it occasionally reaches a size that makes it hurtful to adult swimmers and dangerous to children.

Gars have been taken from the Mississippi which measured eight feet in length and weighed nearly 200 pounds. These sullen monsters are not afraid of anything and are more apt to attack a swimmer than are many kinds of sharks. Plenty of people living along the big river bear scars on their arms or thighs from gar teeth.

In the small lakes, however, they do not often attain a greater weight than six or eight pounds and measure in length from eighteen to thirty-six inches. These are not big enough to hurt human beings, but play smash with the angler's bait.

The gar's jaws are as formidably armed as those of the muskallonge. It has rows upon rows of teeth, some as sharply pointed as needles and others having slicing, cutting edges to them. These jaws are nearly half as long as the fish's body and work like a pair of scissors, as certainly and more rapidly.

The gar is the only one of our fishes able to cut a silk line of any size, no matter how small, and it does this with a quietness and precision highly exasperating. There are many waters, good bass waters, which fishermen have been compelled to desert, fishing them with success being rendered impossible by the gar.

The gar has sense. It is almost impossible to hook it in the usual way even when it takes the attached bait, which does not happen often.

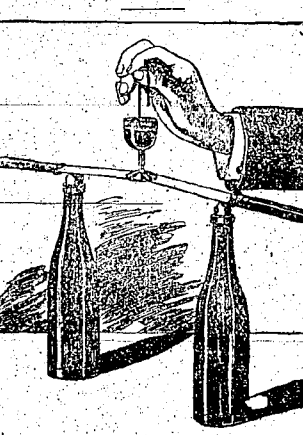
The interior of the snout is a hard, bony substance with a thin stretching of skin over it, and the hook will not sink in sufficiently to hold. In general, however, the gar, which is exceedingly wise, will not seize the bait.

Instead it swims near, makes a survey, carefully locates the lure, swims nearer, opens its jaws, makes a snap, and then eats the minnow or frog at leisure. All that the angler feels is the merest twitch of the tackle.

He may think that it is a bass gingerly taking hold, or he may recognize the wily and fatal work of the gar. In any event, he has nothing to do save to reel in swiftly, find hook, bait and swivel gone, and bend on new ones.

A prejudice exists against the gar as edible, yet it is not wholly bad. It is a cleanly fish in feeding, living on minnows, frogs and such things, and not touching decaying matter. In this respect it is better than the catfish, which will eat anything it can swallow, taste being something of no value to it. The flesh of the gar is in alternate strips of white and dark meat, the white lying along the sides and the dark near the backbone.

THE DANCING WINE GLASS.



Take two wine bottles of even size and close them with corks, as shown in figure. Cut the top of the corks in wedge shape. Take two table knives with heavy handles and place them on the edges of the corks, as shown in figure. On the points of the knives place a thin glass filled with so much water that it balances on the tips of the knives.

Then carefully lay a small metal bar or piece of money attached to a string down into the water without touching bottom, and you will see the glass sway down, and then up again, as soon as you remove the bar from the water.

This experiment is best done with music, as the glass will appear to be dancing to the tune that is played.

CHINAMAN AND THE PEN.

Celestial Understood Its Construction at First Sight.

A certain newspaper man who was induced to "try" a stylographic pen got it out of order by reckless treatment and took it to a penshop for repair. The man there soon showed him that there was nothing serious the matter with it, the only trouble being that he had neglected to do some little thing in using it. Then he began to take the pen apart for the newspaper man's instruction, so that he might see how very simple a thing it is.

"Simple!" cried the indignant owner of the instrument, "it is as complicated as a Chinese puzzle! I don't wonder that I can't make it go when I want to!" The penman laughed.

"You remind me," he said, "that there is a Chinaman in this town who used a stylographic regularly. He came here to buy some several months ago, and when I showed it to him he began to take it all apart. I hurriedly stopped him, supposing that he would do it an injury, but he at once put down the value of the pen, saying that it was his, and then continued the dissection of it. I gave you my word that he handled the pen more deftly than the man who made it, and in five minutes he had put it together again so that it worked better than it did at first. Those fellows beat the world at understanding little details. Now, an Irishman or an American I beg your pardon could never have done that and, remember, it was the first pen of the kind the Chinaman ever saw." —Philadelphia Record.

Only in this versatile language of ours is it possible to enjoy poor health.



In her lover's arms a woman weighs but a feather; in her husband's, a ton.—Life.

Teacher—"Tell me, Bobby, what are the two things necessary for baptism?" Bobby—"Water and a baby, ma'am." —Tit-Bits.

Well Connected.—De Style—"You say she has good family connections?" Gunbusta—"Yes; she operates a Nob Hill switchboard." —Ex.

"What do you expect to be when you become of age, my little man?" asked the visitor. "Twenty-one, sir," was the bright one's reply.—Yonkers Statesman.

Patience.—And she married that book agent, did she? Patrice.—Yes. The one who talked so much? "The same. She married to reform him." —Yonkers Statesman.

In Need of Treatment.—He says he fell in love with her at first sight. "Perhaps I can be of service to him. I know a first-class oculist." —Philadelphia Bulletin.

"I saw Johnson going home with my new book under his arm." "Yes. Just built him a house and his wife wanted some bric-a-brac in red and gold to scatter around."

"Oh! Mr. Poorer, doesn't that train stop here?" said an old lady, as the express dashed through the station. "No, mum," said the porter, blantly; "it don't even hesitate."

Couldn't Get Within Range.—"One of these guns can throw a projectile sixteen miles." "It wouldn't do me any good. My mother-in-law lives thirty miles from here." —New York Sun.

Mae—I got even with Bessie for snubbing me. Ethel—What did you do? Mae—I told that young man who calls on her that she used to be the best debater in her class at school.—New York Sun.

She—I know some couples that quarreled a good deal at first, but got along pretty well later on. He—Oh, yes! Some people take matrimony like rheumatism—they get so they don't complain much.—Puck.

Pretty Fond.—"This necktie," said the salesman, "sparks for itself." "Sparks for itself?" repeated the customer, as he took in the loudness of the design; "I say that it positively yells!" —Baltimore Herald.

Logical.—Pat.—"Pratt's th' rascal Clancy do be after havin' a tin weddin'." "O! wonder!" Mike—"Faith, an' it's because he's been married to his old woman tin years. O'm thinkin'!" —Chicago Daily News.

Newitt.—The man who can't take a little good advice has nobody to blame for his trouble but himself. Sharpe.—Oh, I don't know, he's usually burdened with a lot of friends who can't give it.—Philadelphia Press.

Whispered.—"Say, old man, what is a 'summer girl'?" "A 'summer girl' is a rack to stretch shirt waists on; inside is a receptacle for lobster salad and ice cream, while outside is an attachment for diamond rings." —Life.

She—And you say you can tell by the stars if he loves you? Why, I didn't know that you ever scanned the skies. Belle.—Don't; but I scan his love letters. He is one of those fellows that marks a star for every kiss.

Mrs. Rubba—"I suppose that when you get out you will be a better man?" Second-story Steve—"Oh, yes, mum. I'm rapidly masterin' de finer p'ints, an' expect ter be in fer bank robbin' w'en I gits out!" —Chicago Daily News.

Rarely Industrious.—"How is Ann Matilda making out as postmistress at Elm Crossroads?" "Getting along fine. To-day she read twenty postals, held nine letters up to the light and opened four newspapers." —Chicago News.

A woman who is spending the summer in Pennsylvania writes of a sign displayed in the window of a small shop in the village, nearest her. It reads: "For Sale—Second-hand furniture, teeth, and locs." —Washington Post.

Bill—"Talk about blood-and-thunder pieces, wow!" Jill—"Is it?" Bill—"You bet! Why, there's seven men killed just after the curtain goes up." Jill—"Shot?" Bill—"No; the star comes in on an automobile!" —Yonkers Statesman.

"I think," said the historical novelist, "that I shall not put my history into my next book." "Oh, Percival," his wife said, "I was so in hopes that you would make your next book different from your other ones." —Chicago Record-Herald.

"What is the original idea in this novel of yours?" asked the publisher. "My hero and heroine hate each other so heartily," said the long-haired and wistful-eyed young author, "that they marry for revenge, and make each other miserable for life." —Indianapolis News.

Cassidy—Kearney seems to be doing pretty well in his present job. Casey—Ah! but he'll not last long in it. Cassidy—He seems dacent an' sober now. Casey—Aye! but he'll not last a month. O'Ve said so ever since he got the job two years ago, an' O'm right! —Philadelphia Press.

Briggs—I've got a great idea. I'm going to invent an open street car in which all the seats are end seats. Griggs—Don't you do it. It would be a dead failure. It is the squeezed and sweltering people in the middle who make the end seats so delightful. —Boston Transcript.

When Brass Becomes Brittle. It is a curious fact that common brass which is subjected for some time to constant tension occasionally undergoes a remarkable change. It loses its tenacity and in a short time becomes as most as brittle as glass.

Her Reason.—"But why did you encourage him if you didn't want him to propose?" "Because just at that time there wasn't any one else to encourage." —Chicago Evening Post.

If you are sincere in your desire to avoid crowds, why don't you go oftener to prayer meeting?

"Midst Maxims' crack and rattle,
Quick-fires' click and sizzle,
Dazed with the lust of battle,
Hail blind with smoke and steam.
Men face the flying shrapnel,
And dare the bursting shell,
When every gun's a hell,
And all the decks a hell!"

But pent and caged, unknowning
Which way the fight incline,
I keep my engines going
Beneath the water-line.
No praise or blame to spur me
In this my hour of trial,
I stand and grip the lever,
I stand and watch the dial.

I know no battle-passion
To set my blood aflowing,
I work in sober fashion,
But if we fall, I know
That boiled, or flayed, or stifled,
Or mashed amongst the gear,
I die, a "mere non-combatant,"
An unknown engineer.
—J. H. K. Adkin, in the London Spectator.

Moon Face.

John Claverhouse was a moon-faced man. You know the kind, high cheekbones wide apart, chin and forehead melting into the cheeks to complete the perfect round, and the nose, broad and pudgy, equidistant from the circumference, flattened against the very centre of the face like a dough-ball upon the ceiling. Perhaps that is why I hated him, for truly he had become an offense to my eyes, and I believed the earth to be cumbered with his presence. Perhaps my mother may have been superstitious of the moon and looked upon it over the wrong shoulder at the wrong time.

But be that as it may, I hated John Claverhouse. Not that he had done me what society would consider a wrong or an ill turn. Far from it, in any such sense. The evil was of a deeper, subtler sort, so elusive, so intangible, as to defy clear, definite analysis in words. We all experience such things at some period in our lives. For the first time we see a certain individual, one whom the very instant before we did not dream existed; and yet, at the first moment of meeting, we say: "I do not like that man." Why do we not like him? Ah, we do not know why; we only know that we do not. We have taken a dislike that is all. And so I with John Claverhouse.

What right had such a man to be happy? Yet he was an optimist. He was always gleeful and laughing. All things were always all right, cursed him! Ah! how it grated on my soul that he should be so happy! Other men could laugh; and he did not bother me. I even used to laugh myself—before I met John Claverhouse.

But his laugh! It irritated me, maddened me, as nothing else under the sun could irritate or madden me. It haunted me, gripped hold of me, and would not let me go. It was a huge, gargantuan laugh. Waking or sleeping it was always with me, whirling and parring across my heart-strings and the very fibres of my being like an enormous rasp. At break of day it came whooping across the fields to spoil my pleasant morning reverie. Under the aching noon-day glare, when the green things drooped and the birds withdrew to the depths of the forest, and all nature drowsed his great, "Ha! ha!" and "Ho! ho!" rose up to the sky and challenged the sun. And at black midnight, from the lonely cross-roads where he turned from town into his own place, came his plaguy cacklings to rouse me from my sleep and make me toss about and clench my nails into my palms.

I went forth privily in the night-time and turned his cattle into his fields, and in the morning heard his whooping laugh as he drove them out again. "It is nothing," he said; "the poor, dumb beasts are not to be blamed for straying into father pastures." He had a dog he called "Mars," a big splendid brute, part deer-hound and part blood-hound, and resembling both. Mars was a great delight to him, and they were always together. But I bided my time, and one day, when opportunity was ripe, I lured the animal away and settled for him with arsenic and beefsteak. It made positively no impression on John Claverhouse. His laugh was as hearty and frequent as ever, and his face as much like the full moon as it always had been.

Then I set fire to his hay-stacks and his barn. But the next morning, being Sunday, he went forth blithe and cheerful. "Where are you going?" I asked him, as he went by the cross-roads. "Trout," he said, and his face beamed like a full moon. "I just dote on trout, you know." Was there ever such an impossible man! His whole harvest had gone up in his hay-stacks and barn. It was uninsured, I knew. And yet, in the face of famine and the rigorous winter, he went out gayly in quest of a mess of trout, forsooth, because he "doted" on them! Had gloom but rested, no matter how lightly, on his brow, or had his bovine countenance grown long and serious and less like the moon, or had he removed that smile but once from off his face, I am sure I could have forgiven him for existing. But, no, he grew only more cheerful under misfortune.

I insulted him. He looked at me in slow and smiling surprise. "I fight you? Why?" he asked slowly. And then he laughed. "You are so funny! Ho! ho! You'll be the death of me! He! he! he! Oh! Ho! ho! he!"

What would you? It was past endurance. By the blood of Judas, how I hated him. Then there was that name—Claverhouse! What a name! Wasn't it absurd? Claverhouse? Merciful heaven, why Claverhouse? Again and again I asked myself that question. I should not have minded Smith, or Brown, or Jones—but Claverhouse! I leave it to you. Repeat it to yourself—Claverhouse. Just listen to the ridiculous sound of it—Should a man live with such a name? I ask you. "No," you say. And "No," said I.

But I thought me of his mortgage. What of his crops and barn destroyed, I knew he would be unable to meet it. So I got a shrewd, close-mouthed, tight-fisted money-lender to get the mortgage transferred to him. I did not appear, but through this agent I forced the foreclosure, and but few days (no more, believe me than the law allowed) were given John Claverhouse to remove his goods and chattels from the premises. Then I strolled down to see how he took it, for he had lived there upward of twenty years. But he met me with his saucer-eyes twinkling, and the light glowing and spreading in his face till it was as a full-risen moon.

"Ha! ha! ha!" he laughed. "The funniest type that youngster of mine! Did you ever hear the like? Let me tell you. He was down playing by the edge of the river when a piece of the bank caved in and splashed him. 'O papa!' he cried; 'a great big puddle flew up and hit me.'"

He stopped and waited for me to join him in his infernal glee. "I don't see any laugh in it," I said, shortly, and I knew my face went sour. He regarded me with wonderment, and then came the irritating light, glowing and spreading, as I have described it, till his face shone soft and warm, like the summer moon, and then the laugh—"Ha! ha! That's funny! You don't see it, eh? He! he! he! Ho! ho! he! He doesn't see it! Why, look here. You know, a puddle—"

But I turned on my heel and left him. That was the last. I could stand it no longer. The thing must end right there. I thought, cursed him! The earth should be quit of him. And as I went over the hill, I could hear his monstrous laugh, reverberating against the sky.

Now, I pride myself on doing things neatly, and when I resolved to kill John Claverhouse I had it in mind to do so in such a fashion that I should not look back upon it and feel ashamed. I hate bungling, and I hate brutality. To me there is something repugnant in merely striking a man with one's naked fist—though it is sickening. So, to shoot, or stab, or club John Claverhouse (O that name!) did not appeal to me. And not only was I impelled to do it neatly and artistically, but also in such manner that not the slightest possible suspicion could be directed against me.

To this end I bent my intellect, and, after a week of profound and strenuous incubation, I hatched the scheme. Then I set to work. I bought a water-sprayer, five months old, and devoted my whole attention to her training. Had any one spied upon her, they would have remarked that this training consisted entirely of one thing—retrieving. I taught the dog, which I called "Bellona," to fetch sticks I threw into the water, and not only to fetch, but to fetch at once without mousing or playing with them. The point was that she was to stop for nothing, but to deliver the stick in all haste. I made a practice of running away and leaving her to chase me with the stick in her mouth, till she caught me. She was a bright animal, and took to the game with such eagerness that I was soon content.

After that, at the first casual opportunity, I presented Bellona to John Claverhouse. I knew what I was about, for I was aware of a little weakness of his, and of a little private and civic sinning of which he was regularly and invariably guilty.

"No," he said, when I placed the end of the rope to which she was tied in his hand. "No, you don't mean it." And his mouth opened wide, and he grinned all over his damnable moon-face.

"I'm kind of thought, somehow, you didn't like me," he explained. "Wasn't it funny for me to make such a mistake?" And at the thought he held his sides with laughter. "What is her name?" he managed to ask between paroxysms. "Bellona," I said. "He! he!" he giggled. "What a funny name!"

I gritted my teeth, for his mirth put them on edge, and snapped out between them: "She was the wife of Mars, you know." Then the light of the full moon began to suffuse his face, until he exploded with: "Well, I guess she's a widow now; Oh! Ho! ho! El! he! Ho! he!" he whooped after me, and I turned and fled swiftly away over the hill.

The week passed by, and on Saturday evening I said to him: "You go away Monday, don't you?" He nodded his head and grinned. "Then you won't have another chance to get a mess of those trout you just 'doted' on."

But he did not notice the snare. "Oh, I don't know," he chuckled. "I'm going up tomorrow to try pretty hard."

Thus was assurance made doubly sure, and I went back to my house literally hugging myself with rapture. Early next morning I saw him go by with a dip-net and gunysack; and Bellona trotting at his heels. I knew where he was bound, and cut out by the back pasture and climbed through the underbrush to the top of the mountain. Keeping carefully out of sight, I followed the crest along for a couple of miles to a natural amphitheatre in the hills, where the little river ramed down out of a gorge and stopped for breath in a large and placid rock-bound pool. That was the spot! I sat down on the group of the mountain, where I could see all that occurred, and lighted my pipe.

Ere many minutes had passed, John Claverhouse came plodding up the bed of the stream. Bellona was ambling about him, and they were in high feather, her short, snappy barks mingling with his deeper chest-notes. Arrived at the pool, he threw down the dip net and sack and drew from his hip pocket what looked like a large fat candle. But I knew it to be a stick of "glant," for such was his method of catching trout. He dynamited them. He attached the fuse by wrapping the "glant" tightly in a piece of cotton. Then he lighted the fuse and tossed the explosive into the pool.

Like a flash Bellona was into the pool after it. I could have shrieked aloud for joy. John Claverhouse yelled at her but without avail. He yelped her with clods and rocks, but she swam steadily on till she got the stick of "glant" in her mouth, when she

whirled about and headed for shore. Then, for the first time, he realized his danger, and started to run. As foreseen and planned by me, she made the bank and took out after him. Oh, I tell you, it was great! As I have said, the pool lay in a sort of amphitheatre. Above and below, the stream could be crossed on stepping-stones. And around and around, up and down and across the stones, raced Claverhouse and Bellona. I could never have believed that such an ungainly man could run so fast. But run he did, Bellona hot-footed after him, and gaining. And then, just as she caught up, he in full stride, and she leaping with nose at his knee, there was a sudden flash, a burst of smoke, and a terrific detonation, and where man and dog had been the instant before there was naught to be seen but a big hole in the ground.

"Death from accident while engaged in illegal fishing." That was the verdict of the coroner's jury; and that is why I pride myself on the neat and artistic way in which I finished off John Claverhouse. There was no bungling, no brutality; nothing to be ashamed of in the whole transaction, as I am sure you will agree. No more does his infernal laugh go echoing among the hills, and no more does his fat moon-face rise up to vex me. My days are peaceful now, and my nights sleep deep.—San Francisco Argonaut.

Where the Cheap Eating Houses and Stande Obtain Cooked Food.

If it were asserted without any explanation that there were restaurants in New York which cooked large quantities of food day and night and yet which never sold a mouthful to a person within their doors, it would certainly arouse doubt or ridicule. Yet such is the fact. There are more than forty establishments of this class in New York. Their customers are not hungry men, but restaurants, eating-houses, oyster stands, and free-lunch counters. There was a time when every place of this sort owned and used its own kitchen, but the increase of rents, the decrease in the size of store property, and the greater economy necessitated by keen competition have brought the wholesale restaurant into existence and made it a financial success.

Most of these affairs are on the East Side, and are managed by Germans, Hebrews, Swiss, and English, their numbers being in the order named. They supply roast beef, lamb, veal, mutton, corned beef, and pork, pot roasts, baked and boiled fish, fried oysters, clams, scallops, eels, fish-balls, and soft-shell crabs, boiled potatoes, cabbage, turnips, and beans.

A few supply a larger bill of fare, but the demand for their goods is comparatively limited. They purchase good, wholesome material, employ excellent cooks, own efficient delivery wagons, and run affairs upon a good business basis.

When you pass an oyster-stand, and see nicely fried oysters and soft-shell crabs neatly piled upon a platter, and decorated with little sprigs of parsley, twice out of three times you look at the wares of these establishments. The tiny restaurants in the business districts, and especially those which cater to clerks and workmen, depend almost entirely upon the wholesale restaurants for their food. Oddly enough, they can sell their cooked food to the retail restaurants for less than what the latter would pay for the raw materials. This comes from buying wholesale in very large quantities, in cooking on a large scale, and in utilizing all the waste products.—New York Post.

Gondolas on the Thames.

Gondolas on the Thames are sometimes referred to as novelties; but they were already there in the reign of Charles II. "Upon the Thames," says Pepys, in 1661, "I saw the king's new pleasure boat, and also two gondolas that are lately brought, which are very rich and fine." This was another testimony of their presence may be found in Davenant's expression: "Step into one of our peacock boats, whose tilts are not sumptuous as the roofs of the gondolas." The latest importer of a gondola to the Thames has imported with it from Venice a gondolier, who—as is convenient in a climate that does not allow river work for a great part of the year—is also something of a cook. Five years ago there was only one gondola on the Thames; but now the number is increased, thus fulfilling the program of the economical councillor in a provincial town, who, on the proposal that a gondola should be placed on the municipal ornamental water, suggested that the town should acquire a pair and let them breed.—London Chronicle.

Why He Wanted Mercy.

A plea for consideration was put forward on behalf of a pickpocket at Marlborough street on the ground that even a short sentence would carry with it the additional hardship to a gentleman of the prisoner's profession of being sequestered during the coronation festivities. To the light-fingered fraternity this would certainly be a matter of serious loss. The plea reminds us of two men accused of pocket-picking who tried to engage a now celebrated counsel to conduct their defense at the Old Bailey. There was one insuperable impediment to this consummation, namely, the absence of the necessary guineas. "Well, sir," said one of the men, "don't go away till we come back, and we will see." Sure enough they came back and produced the fee. Counsel was incautious enough to ask they had come by the money. "Well, sir," was the reply, "we just went up the Strand and we had a bit of luck."—London News.

In the United States for year ending June 30, 93 passengers were killed; 529 employees and 80 other persons. The injured number 1999 passengers, 3,288 employees and 228 other persons.

During the 15 years of the existence of the Interstate Commerce Commission and a single case of exorbitant charges has been sustained by the courts.



THE WEDDING.

What's all this stir in among the toys?
The rustle and stir? The donkey
craiks,
The paper rustles, the little ball
rolls,
The round drum rumbles, the rabbit
squeals.

There's not a toy but means to see,
In all the closet, from wall to wall.
The wedding between the Jack-in-the-
box
And the prettiest china doll of all.

She looked so timid, and he so proud,
And both were as happy as they
could be;
And the moon shone in through the
closet door—
It was really a beautiful sight to see.

But when it was over, and all the toys
Had settled again upon the shelves,
Where Jack and the dolly could not
hear,
They talked about it among them-
selves.

The little boy doll who came from
France
Sighed as he shook his flaxen head:
"T would have been all right for a
wooden doll,
But she might have done much bet-
ter," he said.

Said Mrs. Noah, "I really think
"T was a very stupid and slow affair;
I hope we shall find when we reach
the ark
The animals all in order there."

But Jack-in-the-box and the little doll
Smiled at each other tenderly;
They did not hear, and they did not
care.

But both were as happy, happy as
they could be.
—Katherine Pyle, in St. Nicholas.

FUNNY FISHERMEN.

In England the boys—and some-
times grown men—have a very funny
way of catching fish.
An English boy gave this account
of the sport:

"You must first catch a goose," he
said, "and that is the hardest part.
Then you tie a line which has a baited
hook on one end to the goose's leg.
Then let her go. She'll make for
the water every shot, and as she
swims about she, of course, drags
hook and line after her."

"Pretty soon a fish bites and maybe
gets hooked."
Then the goose feels something
tugging at her leg, and she swims
along about as hard as she can, but
this only makes the tugging worse.
The only way to get away from that
awful something, she thinks, is to get
out of the water.

"So, with wildly beating wings, she
makes for the shore at a rattling
pace."
THEIR FIRST ICE CREAM.

Seven hundred immigrants were
spending on Ellis Island their first
Sunday in the New World, and through
somebody's kindness ice cream had
been added to the bill of fare. This
was a novelty to most of the immi-
grants—so great a novelty, indeed, as
to amount to a puzzle. The New York
Times reports some of the comments
which it called forth.

"Sure, an' there's frost in th' milk,"
said an Irish girl, when the first cold
spoonful had surprised her throat.
"Milk," did ye say?" said a North of
Ireland lad. "Ah, but it's more like
sweetened snow, it is!"

"An' how did they kape it from mel-
tin'?" inquired another.
"Some Italian immigrants did not
take as kindly to it, and tried to make
the attendant understand that they
would like to have it warmed."
"Oh, what stuff this would be to
cruise with in 'ot weather!" exclaimed
an English fisherman, smacking his
lips.

SOME GOOD DOGS.

A dog often grows more sensible
by being in the company of bright
children.

One dear little fellow would play
hide and seek just as nicely as you
can, hiding his eyes with his paw
when he was told to and hunting
everywhere for the children, until the
last one was found. When it came to
his turn he would hide under a chair
or desk and fairly shake with excite-
ment for fear they would see him.

A Lieutenant Walker once had a
setter which was very devoted to him.
He was ill for a few days and the dog
would not leave his side. One day
Mr. Walker brought in some wood and
remarked rather reproachfully: "Why
don't you bring in some wood, Jake?"

The dog went at once to the shed
and brought in a stick, and dropped it
into the wood box. He did this six
times, when, probably thinking that
was his share, he walked back to his
old station.

How glad he was the first day the
Lieutenant sat up. First he went for
his stockings and then his boots, as
much as to say: "Come, come, now;
try and dress yourself."

A lady once had a pretty dog who
got cold at night and whined and
cried so much that she made him a
little flannel night gown. It was but-
toned at the neck and had a blue rib-
bon to fasten it around his waist.
That dog was very proud of his
clothes. He was like some little girls
and boys. If a visitor called who
wished to see his night gown, his mis-
tress only had to say, "Go get your
night gown," and he would travel off
upstairs and get it. But where's the
sash?" she asked one day. Back he
traveled and soon came down, trail-
ing his blue ribbon behind him, just
as delighted as he could be.

WHY CATS WAVE THEIR TAILS.

All the members of the cat tribe
wave their tails to and fro when pro-
voked. I do not see how this curious
habit is to be explained, except as an
instance of what is called "Protective
Mimicry." Among insects and other

humble creatures it is common to find
those which are comparatively de-
fenseless adopting the aspects and
manners of their more formidable
neighbors, and thus securing immu-
nity from attack. This defensive
method is rare among the higher ani-
mals. Nevertheless, many of the rat
tribe, when face to face with an enemy
apparently, imitate the behavior of a
venomous snake and thus avail them-
selves of the instinctive horror of the
serpent, which we find among all
warm blooded creatures.

The hissing and spitting indulged in
by kittens (and other young creatures
which have their natural nurseries in
hollow trees and similar places) prob-
ably has its use in the fact that few
inquisitive predatory beasts would care
to risk a possible encounter with an
angry snake. The front aspect of an
angry cat with its ears laid flat against
its head, its eyes glaring and its fangs
exposed, is very snake like, and the
explosive hissing sounds it utters are
exactly similar to those uttered by
some serpents when about to strike.

Against the mimicry hypothesis is
the fact that the large and formidable
felidae, such as panthers, lions and
tigers, which assuredly need no pro-
tection of this sort, wave their tails
when alarmed or angry quite as much
as do the small cats which stand in
danger from foxes, dogs and jackals.

It must be remembered, however, that
all innate habits, such as those which
we are discussing, and especially all
habits which are common to a whole
species or family are of the extreme
antiquity. And in early days of man-
made life on the earth all the an-
cestors of our modern cats, and, in-
deed, all warm blooded creatures of
every kind, were so small and de-
fenseless that they probably needed
such strategy as the above to avoid
extinction.—Pearson's Magazine.

THE WORM THAT SLEEPS.

One day, when Manette was visit-
ing her grandpa, she found a great
worm lying in the path. It was as
long as her grandpa's forefinger, and
was as big round as his thumb. It
was a light green color, with queer,
bright-colored knobs or bumps all over
it. It was so ugly that Manette was
afraid of it, but her grandpa lifted it
from the path and put it into a
pasteboard box with a piece of glass
way adapted the principle to light-
house requirements, and forthwith the
modern reflected light, with its miles
of effective range and untold life-sav-
ing powers, sprang into being.

A Staffordshire potter named Astbury
once stopped at Dunstable on his way
to London in order to obtain advice
as to his horse's weak vision. The
hostler at his inn burned some flints
and pulverized them into a fine pow-
der, which he blew into the animal's
eyes. Astbury was astounded—not
at the nature of the operation, but at
the fact that the erstwhile black flint
became white with the heat. "Surely,"
thought he, if this powdered flint were
added to the ordinary pipe clay it
would on being fired produce a far
harder and more serviceable white
ware than ordinary clay. He tried the
experiment, and flint ware was added
to the list of British manufactures.

Lundycroft, the well known snuff-
maker of our grandfathers' days, was
once drying some snuff preparatory
to presenting it for sale. By accident
it was baked too long and burned
beyond repair, but Lundycroft was not
cast down. Most men would have
thrown away the entire stock. He de-
cided upon a bolder course. Making a
virtue of necessity, he advertised his
charred stock as the new "high dried"
snuff, and started to push it for all
it was worth. It had a pungent flavor
all its own, and, greatly to his sur-
prise, it "caught on." He made a
large fortune out of his "invention."

Many present day inventions have
had equally unlikely beginnings. Sac-
charine is the most valuable substitute
for sugar. It can be taken with im-
punity by diabetic patients, to whom
ordinary sugar is death, and it is many
times sweeter than that commodity.
Nevertheless it has only been known
to science since 1857. In that year
Dr. Faberberg was employed upon the
all-important subject of coal tar de-
rivatives at the Johns Hopkins Uni-
versity, United States of America. Sit-
ting one evening at tea, he was sur-
prised to find how sweet his bread and
butter tasted. He traced the sweet-
ness to his fingers, thence to his coat
sleeves, and finally to one of the bowls
of derivatives in his laboratory. Ex-
periments upon himself and animals
proved alike the harmlessness of the
compound and its extreme sweetness.
He had "discovered" saccharine.

Edison was one day walking on the
seacoast, when he came across a patch
of black sand. Curious to know what
it contained he filled his pockets with
it, and subsequently turned it out on
a bench in his laboratory. Just then
a passing workman stumbled against
the table and dropped the big magnet
he was carrying across the sand.
When he picked it up again it was
covered with tiny black grains, prov-
ing the sand to consist largely of me-
talliferous particles. Most men would
have sworn, passed on. To Edison,
however, this action suggested the
modern process of metal extraction
from low-grade ores. In this the ore
is first crushed to powder and then
passed between powerful magnets,
while the dross passes on.

The end, alas! is not always so sat-
isfactory. Sixty years ago, when
Daguerre, Talbot and their brother
scientists were working night and
day to "fix" the fleeting photographs
which Daguerre had just introduced
an unknown had humbled the entire
French academy. A poor, pinched lit-
tle fellow, whose shabby clothes and
half-starved appearance accorded but
ill with the brain that must have been
in, walked one evening into the shop
of Chevalier, the optician, of the Quai
de l'Horloge.

Before he left he had shown a plate
to M. Chevalier which proved beyond
a doubt that he had mastered the
much-pondered problem. He would
not divulge his secret—at least "not
until tomorrow." But that tomorrow
did not come; for the poor lad was
never seen again. Whether the long
toil had unseated his reason, whether
he had perished miserably in the dark-
ening Seine or the casualty ward of
a Paris hospital must remain a matter
of conjecture. So, too, must the name

of the original fixer of the modern
photograph.

A BALEFUL INFLUENCE.

Thoughts That are Fatal to Human
Life.

How many people realize the bale-
ful, often fatal, influence of unhealthy
thoughts?

How many know that ordinary un-
reasoning fear of disease may be as
deadly as an inoculation of poisonous
germs?

Yet this is an established fact.
Physicians are coming more and more
to recognize the power of the mind
over the body, and almost every practi-
tioner will admit that a large part of
his work is the use of mental sugges-
tion in overcoming morbid bodily con-
ditions.

Every one has noticed the influence
of a cheery personality in the sick
room. One physician by his sunny
confidence and cleverly turned assur-
ances will seem actually to impart
new strength and tone to the diseased
body. Another physician with a soli-
d, gloomy countenance and de-
termined suggestion of an undertaker,
will strangely depress and retard a
patient.

And the same is true of one's own
thoughts. In fact, it is hardly too
much to say that every thought has
its effect on the condition of the body.
Imagination can give one almost any
disease on the calendar.

It is said that there is the germ of
fatal thought in ninety-nine persons
out of every hundred, and that the cul-
tivation of optimism and philosophy is
practically a universal necessity.

There have occurred scores of do-
zens of cases where healthy persons
have thought themselves into having
tumors and cancers—cases which ad-
mit of no doubt whatever that the dis-
ease resulted from constant morbid
fear. We should have far fewer cases
of cancer if some great doctors could
assure the world that it is not an
hereditary disease; but morbid-minded
persons, on hearing that there is can-
cer in their families, generally do the
very worst thing they can do under
the circumstances—they conceive an
awful dread that they will be afflicted
with it. They dwell upon the fear
constantly; and every trifling ailment
which troubles them is at first mis-
taken for the premonitory symptoms
of cancer. The morbid condition of
body, as if the disease does happen to
be in the system it receives every
encouragement to develop.

A melancholy thought that fires it-
self upon one's mind needs as much
"doctoring" as physical disease; it
needs to be eradicated from the mind,
or it will have just the same result as
a neglected disease would have.

THE LUCK OF INVENTORS

TRIVIAL INCIDENTS SUGGESTED
NOTED MECHANICAL DEVICES.

Fortunes Have Been Realized by the
Merest Accidents—Skillful Men
Have Failed—What Suggested the
Lighthouse.

In the course of his life the average
man stumbles across many in-
ventions. Unfortunately he has sel-
dom the wit to realize what he has
done. One man in perhaps a million
can appreciate the value of his dis-
covery. He becomes an Edison or a
Marconi and the world wonders. The
other members of the million—well,
the writer is one. Are you another?
Many years ago a kitchen maid at
Stanley farm, near Burslem, England,
was boiling up some salt and water
for curing pork. The vessel used was
of unglazed earthenware, and during
her absence from the kitchen the brine
boiled over, and there was trouble.

Subsequently the brine refused to be
scraped off the clay, but stuck to the
outside of the vessel in a shiny water-
proof coat.

The story of that accident came to
the ears of a Burslem potter. To him
it signified something more than the
"wicked waste of brine" of the kitchen
maid. He pirated the unconscious
discovery, "invented" the system of
glazing by common salt and simultane-
ously gave the Staffordshire potteries
one of the greatest boons they have
ever experienced.

In the latter half of the eighteenth
century one of the members of a little
scientific society in Liverpool laid a
curious wager. He bet a brother
scientist that he would read a news-
paper by the light of a farthing dip
at a distance of thirty feet. The
brother scientist finding the feat dif-
ficult at even a sixth of the distance
cheerfully accepted the wager. The
layer merely coated the inside of a
shallow wooden box with sloping
pieces of looking glass, so as to form
a concave lens, placed behind his
farthing dip and readily deciphered
the small print at the stipulated dis-
tance.

The experiment was witnessed by a
Liverpool dockmaster. He was a
thinking man and saw great possi-
bilities in this learned jest. He possi-
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